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Study for U.S.: Industry Shown Path to Peace

American commission sees British court settle employer-worker dispute by arbitration.

By Frederick W. Carr
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—The Industrial Court, object of American study here last summer, is appraised by friends as a venture in new industrial policy, an experiment in peace.

What is new is the free acceptance by employers and workers of the arbitration plan of this permanent Court on the basis of existing good will.

Contrary to any element of compulsion, the Tribunal is working from the standpoint of good will rather than law. It is one of the varied expressions of the British system of industrial relations, whose essence is its voluntary character and the free practice of collective bargaining between employers' associations and organizations of workers.

Though created and financed by Parliament, the Court may be regarded as a part of industry, an extension of the broad machinery of negotiation between capital and labor, and not as a wing of Government.

Useful in Deadlock

Its opportunity to maintain good will comes when the ordinary negotiating machinery of industry has been used without result and a deadlock has arrived.

At that point the Tribunal can take up a dispute only if invited by both parties. The Government has no power to consign disputes to it.

The spirit of good will the Court seeks to promote in industrial relations is preserved among members. Never have the three permanent members of the Court failed during its 20 years to unite upon an award and to sign it. This is not required. If a disagreement should occur on which they could not get together, the President of the Court is authorized to make and sign the award himself. He never has had to do so.

The voluntary nature of the Court extends to the carrying out of its decisions. They are not legally binding, but are accepted as though they were.

Moral Obligations

Since disputes come voluntarily, if they jointly agree to ask a decision it is accepted that they are morally bound to comply. Awards have developed the conviction in the labor movement that the court is impartial.

Though collective bargaining, arbitration, etc., are felt to have greatly reduced strikes, they have by no means vanished. Last year saw 1,129 originating in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, against 818 during the previous year. Many of these were unauthorized by the unions involved, few were of outstanding importance, and two fifths occurred in coal mining.

The total thrown out of work was about 610,000, compared with 322,000 the previous year.

"We are an old industrial country and have learned the value of meeting together and discussing differences locally and nationally," remarked a British official.

Types of Arbitration

"Our established industrial machinery gives every man a chance to have his grievance considered and remedied. On failure to agree, both parties can ask the Ministry of Labor to arrange for arbitration.

"The Ministry of Labor then helps them with their terms of reference for arbitration. When terms are agreed on, the Ministry of Labor refers the question to the Industrial Court or if the parties prefer, to a single arbitrator or to a special board, which is really an ad hoc court created for the one case alone, or to some other form of arbitration.

"America has not gone as far as that in dealing with grievances. Great Britain seems a jump ahead of the United States in its industrial machine."

The Industrial Court was one of the institutions to be visited this summer by members of the American Commission sent under auspices of the United States Department of Labor to study industrial relations in Great Britain and Sweden.

Americans sat in at a hearing of the Court, and then talked with its members. The case in process arose over a claim for a wage advance made by a union of electrical workers. The subsequent decision covered the entire country.

While there is a substantial amount of industrial arbitration in the United States, its extent is more limited than in Britain, although the need is believed to be greater in America. Also the disposition to arbitrate in the United States is much less general than here.

However, in several strongly-organized branches of the American clothing industry, where employers and unions jointly pay expenses of a permanent arbiter, arbitration is making a noteworthy success.

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Red Cross Wins Acclaim From Hurricane Victims

Helping hand given New Englanders in need exceeded expectations of beneficiaries; humble homes, shops, plants, and even autos and boats restored so owners may earn livelihoods.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Dec. 17—Throughout the New Elgland hurricane and tidal wave area Red Cross workers from national headquarter in Washington are packing their grips and heading home—leaving behind a record of ameliorative labors amounting to $1,231,091.71 in rehabilitation expenditures, immeasurable disbursements of the milk of human kindness, and enough trained workers to tie the few remaining loose strands into the vast pattern of relief.

From Sept. 21, when the emergency call went forth, until the present date (a matter of three months) the treadle of the National Organization of the American Red Cross and the shuttle of local chapters of the same have been weaving a blanket of rehabilitation large enough to cover the whole zone affected by the visitation of raging winds and waters.

Summary of Expenses

Today at Emergency Relief Headquarters at 51 Empire Street in this city, the different threads of relief are comprehensively classified and the results given in terms of dollars and cents. The totals read as follows:

Massachusetts	$386,746.19
Rhode Island	333,915.91
Connecticut	296,936.77
New Hampshire	89,801.02
Long Island	81,551.40
Vermont	42,140.42
Total	$1,231,091.71

Behind these figures is a diversity of relief activities which gives an insight to the typical workings of the organization in the event of disasters. Breaking down the total of expenditures for the largest beneficiary, Massachusetts, it is found that $3,003.57 was expended by the Red Cross in this State for rescue, transportation, and emergency shelter; that $33,452.33 went for food, clothing, and other items of maintenance; that $239,728.04 was spent for building and repair work; that $62,594.58 bought needed household furnishings for devastated homes; that $5,591.71 was spent for medication, nursing, and sanitation; that farm supplies, livestock, and equipment took $8,429.84; while occupational training, equipment, and supplies amounted to $33,946.11.

Not Found Wanting

Even with such a comprehensive outline the public generally may retain a hazy notion of what happens to that dollar which the individual annually spends for a Red Cross sticker, a wee button and a none-too-definite sense of satisfaction from having contributed to a worthy cause. The hurricane and tidal wave of Sept. 21, therefore, brought into New England more than windrows of devastation. It brought the Red Cross and a graphic demonstration of organized relief which leaves the section with a greater confidence than it had before, from having seen how effectively the relief organization is able to function under supernormal conditions.

New Englanders are proverbially predisposed to look after themselves, but the recent experience gives them the added confidence of having benefited by the competent advice and assistance of an impersonal friend. As National Red Cross workers now leave the field largely to local chapters, New England carries on its rehabilitation work with zest. It has joined the ranks of those veterans of flood, tornado, earthquake and fire who have tested the Red Cross by its works and found it not wanting. Consciousness of a friend in need is a by-product

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Ford Helps Wright Celebrate 35th Kitty Hawk Anniversary

DAYTON, Ohio, Dec. 17 (AP)—This aviation-minded city paid tribute today to one of its foremost native sons, Orville Dright, on the thirty-fifth anniversary of man's first successful airplane flight.

Featuring the celebration was a Chamber of Commerce dinner for Mr. Wright and his guest, Henry Ford, who formed his motor car company the year of the Wrights' Kitty Hawk, N. C., flight in an odd looking machine which Orville and his brother, Wilbur, invented.

Mr. Ford has enshrined in his Dearborn, Mich., Museum, the Wright homestead and the Dayton bicycle shop where the original plane was developed.

The celebration interrupted Mr. Wright's customary routine of working 10 hours daily in an unpretentious laboratory.

"Our laboratory experiments made that first flight possible," said the pioneer pilot in one of his infrequent interviews. "It has been said that the airplane evolved because of progress in motor design—but that is not so.

"Our motor was one of the poorest parts of our airplane. The correct wing design based on our wind tunnel experiments enabled us to fly. We could have used a steam engine, but it would have been more dangerous."

The inventor who has not flown for a decade said that neither he nor his brother had foreseen that their crude ship would be the forerunner of sleek transport and military planes.

"Today's experiments again are concentrating on aerodynamics," he said. "Right now they are seeking to eliminate surface eddies, to eliminate any slight projection that hinders the smooth flow of air over a plane."

Future application of these "boundary layer" studies, which deal with air clinging to airplane wings and retarding their speed, will enable swifter flight with motors far less powerful than those common today, Mr. Wright predicted.

"Of course, we didn't bother about that in the early days."

His blue eyes twinkled reflectively as he recalled that pioneer venture of 12 seconds in the air.

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Finland Feels Pressure Of Reich's Sway

Resignation of Holsti as Foreign Minister laid to 'indiscreet' remarks he made about Hitler.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HELSINGFORS, Finland—The numerous evidences of German diplomatic pressure in northern Europe during recent weeks have served to throw additional emphasis on the experience of Finland.

This country was the first in the North to feel the impact upon its domestic policies of the new position of the Reich as the result of the Munich settlement. When the Finnish Foreign Minister, Mr. Rudolf Holsti, resigned last month, it was regarded as a direct consequence of representations by the German Government. But the method employed, and the character of Mr. Holsti's decision, are matters worthy of further elaboration.

Technically speaking, the German Government did not "bring pressure" against the Finnish Government to remove Mr. Holsti. The Finnish Minister in Berlin simply was informed that Mr. Holsti had made indiscreet remarks about Adolf Hitler at a dinner party in Geneva last September; and such indiscretion, the Germans suggested, could only arouse ill-feeling between Germany and Finland. If Germany had wished to "bring pressure" for Mr. Holsti's removal, it is pointed out here, it would have made representations in Helsingfors, not in Berlin.

Brought Sharp Exchanges

In any case, Mr. Holsti resigned after the German Government had made representations about him. Officially, he stated he was resigning for personal reasons. But the fact of German protests soon became known, and led to sharp exchanges between Liberal and Conservative political groups in Finland.

Mr. Holsti's resignation, however, was the result of his personal and not an official decision. He is a man of peace, both in world affairs and in his private life, and he did not wish to remain in office if his country was likely to be embarrassed in consequence.

His position in Finland had become very much like that of former President Eduard Benes in Czechoslovakia. He represented the most liberal democratic elements in the country, and was a vigorous supporter of the League of Nations and of "collective security." Two years ago he even succeeded in breaking down the deep-seated Finnish distrust of Soviet Russia, and went to Moscow to exchange expressions of mutual confidence. That action, more than any other, put him in the black books of German National Socialist leaders. And it also aroused antagonism among those considerable groups in Finland which regard Russian Bolshevism as the worst of evils.

Avoided Making an Issue

The circumstances surrounding Mr. Holsti's resignation indicate the probable course of political trends in other small countries. Because Mr. Holsti dislikes controversy, he resigned without making any fuss whatever. He carefully avoided making an issue of the German representations. Nevertheless, they be-

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Intimate Message from Washington

U. S. Figures Dollars May Accomplish What More Direct If Cheaper Efforts Have Failed to Do in Foreign Affairs

By the Monitor's Washington Bureau

Washington

The merry jingle of American dollars is providing a new-old background accompaniment to the activities of Secretary Hull's "good neighbor" delegation to the Pan-American Conference at Lima. Dollars are flowing south again. The financial winter appears to be over. Little freshets of credit bearing the familiar dollar sign are already moving from the well springs of Washington to Cuba, to Haiti, to Brazil. And sticks of dynamite are being placed in financial jams which will release far bigger floods of dollars.

The dollars are not limited to South America. The biggest news on the United States foreign policy front of the past week was announcement of a $25,000,000 extension of credit for trade with China. It meant dollars dispatched to the Far East, each one there to do its little bit to bolster up the financial position, the morale and the endurance of the Chinese Government against the corroding pressure of Japanese victories.

It is a new era of "Dollar Diplomacy." The State Department, with important diplomatic objectives fully approved by the bulk of public opinion, but without the normal diplomatic weapons to achieve them, is turning to the dollar as a weapon of diplomacy as it never did before.

Same Suit, New Wearer

There was, of course, the old era of "Dollar Diplomacy" in Latin America. But it was diplomacy for the commercial advantage of private interests maintained by private dollars. The Government was the agent of private "dollar diplomacy" in those days. Now it is vastly different. They are public dollars which are being sent on diplomatic missions—dollars which derive from the taxpayers contributions to the Treasury. And they are being sent for very different reasons. In the old days dollars were lent to foreign governments to induce them to buy American goods.

Now dollars are being lent to American exporters, so that they may sell American goods in foreign countries, so that the foreign countries will be stronger to resist the temptations of dictatorship bargains, and so that they will continue to be kindly disposed toward the United States. Under the old system diplomacy was the servant of trade. In the new era, trade is the servant of diplomacy.

The steady stream of dollars being poured in Pan American business, commerce and communications is providing the central theme of the new doctrine of "continental solidarity." Secretary Hull at Lima has run into serious obstacles in other directions. The hope of achieving agreement on a new protocol to the Buenos Aires Pact of Consultation for Automatic Action Against Invasion of the Hemisphere floundered in the Latin suspicion of North American armaments. The time obviously isn't ripe yet for an inter-American military pact. But while these obstacles disappoint the diplomats at Lima the Treasury opens its dollar valve wider here in Washington. It is laying the groundwork for relations which may some day make possible the defensive ties Secretary Hull is unable to obtain at this time in the more direct manner.

The Case of China

Dollars to China are slightly different. Their purpose is more direct and immediate. China, judging from best informed reports reaching high diplomatic quarters here, is wavering at the crossroads. Like the cause of the American Revolution during the winter of Valley Forge, the Chinese cause is at low ebb. Little things can make all the difference between collapse and continued resistance. American dollars coming in may bolster them up all along the line—may give them not only necessary supplies, but also the courage to go on. Such, it would appear, is the purpose of sending dollars to China. The State Department will have to deny it if challenged. It seems obvious that the Treasury is using dollars to do what international etiquette forbids the State Department accomplishing by other means.

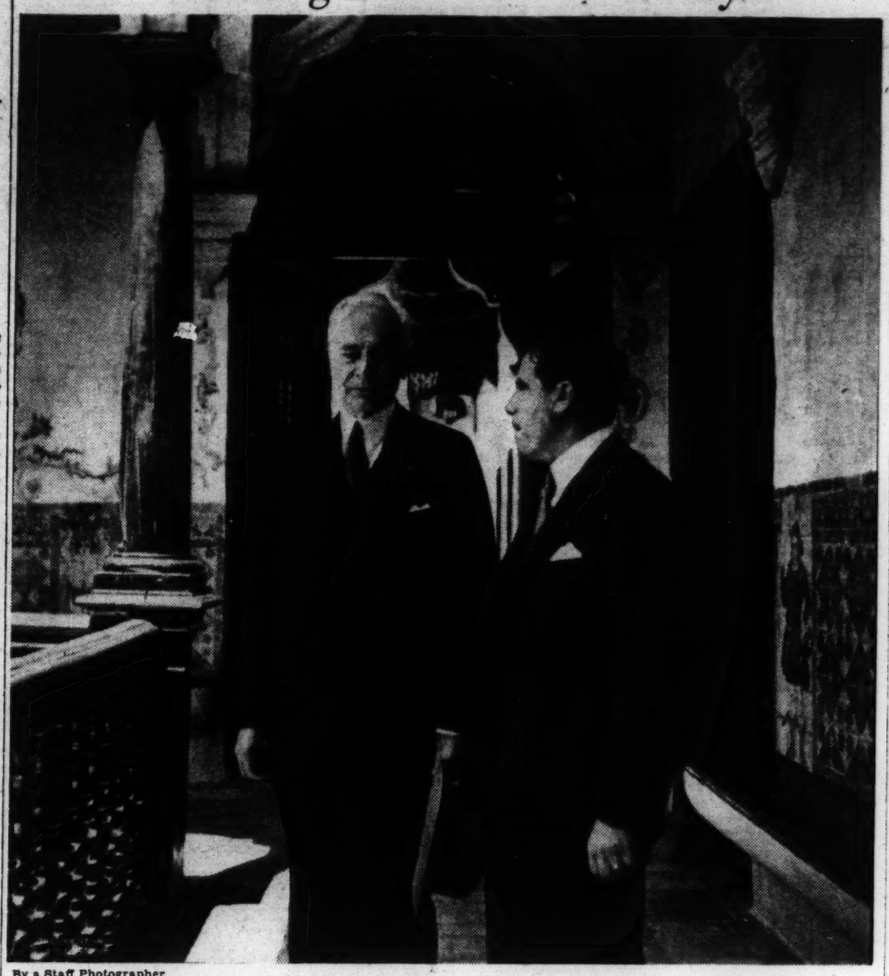
The development of aggressive "dollar diplomacy" in Latin America and the Far East is the aspect of a generally aggressive attitude all along the foreign policy front. Washington is playing an active role as the world seems to gather itself for the next European crisis. Some retreat has been necessary on the "continental solidarity" front, but Washington's attitude toward Germany and Japan is growing more and more positive and vigorous.

Most significant of all, is the rapid development of a positive policy toward Spain. High officials of the Government were reported to have told visiting Anthony Eden that a Franco victory in Spain would be regarded as contrary to American interests. This actually did take place—at a small luncheon Undersecretary of State Sumner Welles gave for Mr. Eden.

It needn't have caused quite the sensation it did in Washington circles, however. Such things would not have been said to Mr. Eden had they not already been said to official representatives of His Britannic Majesty. London knows how strongly Washington now desires to see General Franco checked in Spain. That is a major reason why London and Paris have not long since recognized the belligerency of the Franco rebels.

Joseph C. Harsch

Building Pan-American Unity



By a Staff Photographer

Cordell Hull
U. S. Secretary of State

Dr. Carlos Concha
Foreign Minister of Peru

These leading delegates to the Eighth Pan-American Conference at Lima, Peru, are pictured chatting on the balcony of the patio in Torre Tagle Palace in Lima.

Lima Conference Avoids Shoals Of Defense Program

By Roland Hall Sharp
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LIMA, Peru, Dec. 17—Adroit maneuverings have steered the Eighth Pan-American Conference past uncharted rocks of disagreement raised in its path by President Roosevelt's references to armed defense of the Western Hemisphere.

As late as the morning of Dec. 10, just before the first business session, La Prensa of Buenos Aires warned the conferences editorially against "the project of continental defense" based on "unfounded fears."

That same afternoon the public learned of a formula already privately indicated, whereby conflict on details could be avoided. The Argentine openly and vigorously opposed the armed alliance which it believed to be implied by Mr. Roosevelt's words. Secretary of State Cordell Hull met Argentina halfway in his opening speech, and did it so persuasively that Foreign Minister José María Cantilo rushed forward to greet him as he left the rostrum.

Argentina Approves

Veterans of former Pan-American Conferences watched with some amazement as the Argentine whispered in Mr. Hull's ear, warmly shook his hand, and publicly recorded approval. At the least, it was an impressive gesture; at the most, a sign that the most troublesome single conflict in Lima had been resolved.

Señor Cantilo previously summed up Argentina's position with a crisp paragraph professing undoubted devotion to American solidarity. He stated that every American nation would rise with the others to resist any danger menacing the independence or sovereignty of any American nation.

"We do not need for that," he added, "any special pacts. The pact is already made in our history."

Mr. Hull left no doubt about Washington's conviction that forces of reaction again threaten the world, and the Americas, with a return to serfdom, anarchy, retrogression, and barbarism, unless the alternatives prevail—freedom, order, progress, and civilization.

Decision for Each Nation

Twice, as if to leave no possibility for Argentina to miss the point, the Secretary emphasized that each of the American nations must decide for itself "what measures it should take." Once he added, "in order to meet its share of our common interest and responsibility" in the "determination of the American nations not to permit the invasion of this Hemisphere by the

(Continued on Page 4, Column 3)

French Dolls Given British Princesses

LONDON (AP)—Princess Elizabeth and Princess Margaret Rose officially received an ambassador at Buckingham Palace for the first time.

This was M. Charles Corbin, French Ambassador, for who presented the dolls given to the Princesses by the People of France during the State visit of the King and Queen to Paris last July.

Standard of TVA Yardstick Varies According to Opinion

By Tully Nettleton
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17—In a hearing room of the Senate Office Building a committee of ten members of Congress is spending the last few weeks of a six months investigation and the last few thousands of a $50,000 appropriation in attempting to determine the length of a yardstick—the so-called TVA yardstick of electrical power rates.

If they were dealing with a more tangible and concrete unit of measure the task would be much simpler, for in the United States Bureau of Standard out on Connecticut Avenue there is a carefully kept bronze rod exactly 36 inches long, a duplicate of the official standard for the British Imperial Yard, and with it are other Invar nickel steel bars now considered even more exact in their measurement of a precise yard down to 1-100,000 of an inch.

An important factor in the use of one of these meticulously calibrated bars is the temperature of the room in which the measurements are made. Figuratively speaking, such a rod might expand or contract a great deal in varying temperatures that have prevailed in the TVA committee room during recent days of testimony. There is a bland warmth while witnesses are making their prepared statements, and this continues usually while Representative Charles A. Wolverton (R) of New Jersey pursues his gentle-mannered and pacific questioning until he perhaps strikes off a sudden spark from a TVA spokesman or until Representative Thomas A. Jenkins (R) of Ohio comes into the fray shaking a finger at the witness and swinging a long question like a bludgeon.

The Heat Comes and Goes

At other times, when a utility witness is on the stand, the heat may come from the Democratic side of the Committee; the fire may only smolder as when Francis Biddle, General Counsel for the Committee, questioned Wendell L. Willkie, President of the Commonwealth and Southern Corporation; or there may be a distinct coolness toward utility lines of reasoning. Senator Vic Donahey (D) of Ohio, as presiding officer of the Committee, has undertaken to maintain as constant a mental climate for the hearings as possible, and Senator H. H. Schwartz (D) of Wyoming, who takes over in his absence, resembles the chairman enough in appearance and manner that some occasional listeners perhaps do not notice a difference.

The apparent length of the TVA yardstick, however, differs most greatly not with the emotional temperature of the hearing room but rather depending on who is the witness before the inquisitors.

Sees 20 Millions Revenue

J. A. Krug, chief power planning engineer for the Tennessee Valley Authority, estimated that the 10-dam system now contemplated will produce annual revenues of more than $20,000,000 and that more than $3,000,000 of this sum will remain as a balance or surplus after all direct and allocated costs of producing the power have been paid. The four dams now in operation, he said, will produce more than $6,500,000 worth of marketable power a year.

The TVA side of the story was buttressed by testimony of Leland Olds, Executive Secretary of the New York Power Authority, who declared he was not able to find any "hidden subsidies" in the TVA power system and ventured that the time might come when TVA calculations of power rates would be

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"A 30-Inch Yardstick?"—Editorial Page.

Reflectors and Night Driving

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C.—North Carolina's experiments in highway illumination, using reflectors that pick up beams from automobile headlights and diffuse them over the roadway, have proved successful. They are being carried out under the direction of State Highway and Public Works Department officials.

Reflectors have been erected along a stretch of roadway between Raleigh and Garner, N. C., on United States Route No. 70, for a distance of nearly five miles. They are placed on the shoulders of the road, on both sides, approximately 100 feet apart on straight stretches and 50 feet apart on curves. A prism inside each reflector picks up light from approaching automobiles, reflects and diffuses it across the highway at right angles to the approaching cars, illuminating the roadway almost as effectively as if each reflector contained an electric bulb.

"While these reflectors make night driving easier by providing better illumination, our interest in them primarily is from a standpoint of safety," said W. Vance Baise, Chief Engineer for the Highway Commission.

"Other States which have experimented with similar reflectors," he went on, "have found they caused a sharp drop in night accidents, by eliminating headlight glare when cars pass. Michigan, which has a 65-mile stretch of highway equipped with reflectors, recorded a reduction of 79 per cent in night-driving accidents within a period of four months after the reflectors were installed."

Boundary Defined Between Alberta And Saskatchewan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

REGINA, Saskatchewan—Northern boundaries between Alberta and Saskatchewan have long been established on paper but it was only this summer that field men of a commission, set up by Alberta and Saskatchewan, actually set out the lines between the two western provinces.

Cause of the work to delineate the boundary was the opening up of the Goldfields mineral territory in northwestern Saskatchewan. With the staking of claims on a large scale, it became necessary to know exactly where the Alberta-Saskatchewan lines lay.

The work done this year now delineates the boundary clear to the 60th parallel, where the two Provinces join the North West Territories.

Farm Research Turning Waste Into New Profit

Test tubes of Government chemists reveal new uses for surplus crops and discarded products

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17—Making a "silk purse out of a sow's ear" is no more impossible than some of the miracles farm chemists are expected to perform at the Government's four new $1,000,000 research laboratories, locations of which were announced this week by Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture.

The Government has been experimenting in new commercial uses for farm products for may years, but never on a scale approaching that authorized under the 1938 Agricultural Adjustment Act, as a means of meeting the farm surplus problem.

Secretary Wallace has announced that the new research centers will be set up in or near Philadelphia, New Orleans, La., San Francisco, and Peoria, Ill.

Director of the Peoria laboratory will be O. E. May, a native of Iowa and until recently director of the Soybean Industrial Products Laboratory at Urbana, Ill. D. F. J. Lynch, a Harvard graduate, and former Chief of the Agricultural Byproducts Laboratory at Ames, Iowa, will be in charge of the southern laboratory. Chief of the Philadelphia laboratory will be P. A. Wells, former head of the Industrial Fermentations Section of the Bureau of Chemistry and Soils, while Dr. T. L. Swenson, former Seattle chemist and more recently an employee of the Food Research Division of the Bureau of Chemistry and Soils, will head the San Francisco center.

Herrick in Charge

General supervision of chemical work in all four laboratories will be under direction of H. T. Herrick, Assistant Chief of the Bureau of Chemistry and Soils. Each laboratory staff will be composed of several hundred persons, including not only natural scientists but business and service departments.

As explained by Mr. Wallace, the mission of the new laboratories will be to counteract losses to farmers through competition caused by technological advances in industry.

"We must all remember," he says, "that technological progress is a very real thing in our world today. Some of the technological changes do harm to farmers by giving them new competition.

"The four new laboratories established primarily to aid agriculture will give assurance that farmers will have at least as good a chance of being helped as of being harmed by technology."

Major surplus commodities to be concentrated on in the southern area at first are cotton, sweet potatoes, and peanuts. The eastern laboratory will work on tobacco, apples, Irish potatoes, milk products, and vegetables; the northern on corn, wheat, and agricultural waste products, and the western on fruits other than apples, vegetables, Irish potatoes, wheat and alfalfa.

Power Alcohol

One of the first assignments of the Peoria laboratory will be to study the feasibility of making power alcohol from grains and other farm products.

Results of the experiments, Mr. Wallace says, "will know no boundaries of state or area, but will benefit agriculture throughout the country."

The research attack represents one part of the Government's general program for dealing with agricultural surpluses. It would undoubtedly meet the approval of the most bitter opponents of the AAA and Surplus Commodities Corporation, though they might have disagreed as to the size of the appropriation.

New agricultural by-products already developed by the Department give a hint as to what is ahead.

A cynthetic fiber with the appearance of wool has been developed from casein, a milk by-product, by Stephen P. Gould and Earl O. Whitter of the Bureau of Dairy Industry.

Sweet potato starch is being produced commercially in Mississippi by a method developed by the Bureau of Chemistry and Soils.

A new soybean varnish has been manufactured by the same Bureau.

Waste hemlock bark has been found to yield a high grade tanning extract used for tanning leather.

New technical methods of making fast and brilliant dyes have increased the use of cotton in clothing and household fabrics.

Treatments developed for waterproofing, mildewproofing, fireproofing, and retarding the deteriorating effect of sunlight have increased the utility of cotton fabrics for outdoor use.

For the last few years, the AAA has been buying surplus cotton to use in demonstrating unusual uses of cotton fabrics. Among uses thus advertised are linings for ditches and canals, coverings for highway cuts and fills; reinforcements for airport runways; coverings for growing fruits; roofings and sidewall materials in the construction of buildings, and coverings to check or eradicate weeds.

Georgia Farmers Aided

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA, Ga.—The Farm Security Administration has aided 26,716 Georgia farm families during the last three years, with loan repayments totaling approximately $5,000,000 for the period, R. L. Vansant, Director of the FSA for Georgia, stated here recently.

Dies Ends Investigation; Report Faces Congress Fight

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17—Representative Martin Dies (D) of Texas, Chairman of the Committee on Un-American Activities, has dropped the idea of a non-dues paying "League of Peace and Americanism," he stated here. The Dies Committee completed its hearings this week, and Mr. Dies is writing a report on his $25,000 investigation which will be submitted to Congress along with a request for a new and larger appropriation and a continued lease of life.

As the Dies Committee winds up affairs, the La Follette Civil Liberties Committee opens hearings in California on the Associated Farmers, whose former secretary, Harper Knowles, was one of the star witnesses before the Dies Committee, when he charged most of the Democratic ticket of California with being, or consorting with, Communists.

Word reaching Washington from California today is that the La Follette investigators have had difficulty in locating Mr. Knowles, from whose spectacular testimony the California branch of the American Legion disassociated itself last fall.

Committees Contrasted

The events once more contrast the Dies and La Follette Committees, whose activities have at several intervals seemed to be diametrically opposed. The contrast is expected to be further emphasized in the weeks to come, when debate rises in Congress over continuance of the Dies Committee and as the La Follette testimony on the Associated Farmers is forthcoming.

The decision to drop the League of Peace and Americanism was explained to reporters here by Mr. Dies who said he feared it might degenerate into a "racket." The initial proposal of Mr. Dies was for a national patriotic group which would be enlisted without dues. Mr. Dies explains that shortly after making his announcement he began receiving unsolicited money and checks; that he then learned unauthorized collectors were busy in some areas in behalf of the still unauthorized League. In one instance newspaper advertisements in behalf of the League were inserted.

"It looked like the start of a racket," said Mr. Dies, "and I decided against it. The response from all over the nation, however, showed it would spread rapidly in proper hands. As for the Dies Committee itself, the Gallup poll shows that 74 per cent of the country supports it."

Observers here believe Congress may refuse to continue the committee. For one thing, Mr. Roosevelt's plea for an executive investigation of foreign spies is thought to take over some of the Committee's field; for another, the facts developed by the La Follette Committee on Harper Knowles and the Associated Farmers is awaited as a sort of touchstone of the validity of much of the Dies evidence.

Mr. Knowles appeared before Dies in the last week of October, just before the election, and made the front pages nearly every day, first attacking Miss Frances Perkins as a "Red" for not deporting Harry Bridges, West Coast labor leader, and then making his blanket attack on the California Democratic ticket. While Mr. Knowles was testifying President Roosevelt denounced the Dies Committee, Oct. 25, for permitting witnesses to attack Gov. Frank Murphy for "treasonable activities" in the auto strikes. Mr. Roosevelt ridiculed the charges, which, however, were used in Michigan in the election, and had a part in defeating the Governor for re-election.

Sweeping Charges

On Oct. 26, Mr. Knowles charged that Culbert Olson, Democratic nominee for Governor, Ellis Patterson, nominee for Lieutenant Governor, John G. Clark, Chairman of the Democratic Campaign Committee, and Sheridan Downey, Senatorial candidate, were all tinged with Communism by contact or belief.

Mr. Knowles was identified before the Dies Committee as head of the "Radical Research Committee of the American Legion's California Department." Later it developed outside of the Committee that Mr. Knowles was the former secretary of the Associated Farmers of California, whose head is Philip Bancroft, the then Republican candidate for Governor, running against Culbert Olson, whom Mr. Knowles charged with consorting with Communists.

California Legion officials promptly disowned the Knowles' attack on the Democrats. Mr. Olson was elected Governor, and Mr. Downey Senator. Mr. Downey and Californian Democrats in the House are expected to do everything they can to end the Dies Committee.

Exchange Journeys by Schools

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—School children today are able to claim kinship with the wandering scholars of medieval days; educational journeys to other countries are beginning to be accepted in some quarters as a necessary part of a youth's education. Because of the immense educational value of such journeys, however, according to Mr. H. W. Barter, Honorary General Secretary of the School Journey Association and Head Master of Peckham Rye School, London, they ought to become much more universal and widespread than they are at present.

To arouse greater interest in this question in Canada and the United States, therefore, Mr. Barter has just completed a visit to discuss the problem with educationists and others in Halifax, Montreal, Hamilton, Buffalo, Toronto, Washington, Philadelphia, and New York.

School children in England and America ought to visit each other's countries much more than they do, Mr. Barter says, but until quite recently the high cost of the fare alone has proved an obstacle. Now, however, largely through the School Journey Association's efforts, children may travel between England and America for as little as £18 for the return journey.

During his visit to America, Mr. Barter is also exploring the possibilities of hospitality for English school children coming to Canada and the United States. Hospitality greatly lessens the cost of such travel, he says, and it is chiefly because of the hospitality which the Association has been able to offer to school children coming to England that the cost of their journeys has been so low.

Hospitality offered to English, America nor Canadian children, however, has additional values, Mr. Barter said. It helps to cement the ties of friendship existing between the old and new worlds and to bring about a better understanding between the peoples of these countries—which are among the aims of the Association.

Chinese Envoy to Berlin Received After Delay

BERLIN, Dec. 17 (AP)—Reichsführer Hitler yesterday received Chen Chien, new Chinese Ambassador to Germany, after the Envoy deleted from his formal speech a reference to the Chinese-Japanese conflict that was said to have delayed his presentation of credentials.

The Ambassador arrived in Berlin nearly three months ago but Herr Hitler had been unable to receive him.

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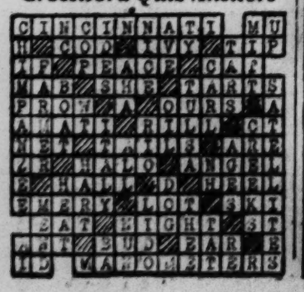

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The Week in Focus: U. S. Aids China in New Policy

Oil for the Roads of China

From the first days of the undeclared Sino-Japanese war it was apparent that China's supply lines were weak, being based on ports around which the Japanese could easily move into cutting-off positions. This has happened.

In the meantime, Chiang Kai-shek knew that if he could build a strong inland base, supplied from the western side of China the outlook would be materially changed. So turning to China's mighty man power he undertook work on a highway from Chungking to British Burma. Then the problem was to get trucks, oils, and gasoline for that road.

This week the United States contributed to the solution of that problem for the Chinese Generalisso. The Export-Import Bank granted a $25,000,000 credit for just that purpose. But the Chinese chief's rejoicing went far beyond just the solution of his highway problem. More significant was the fact that this credit marks a new shift in American policy in the Far East, a shift distinctly favoring China.

While the State Department officially had nothing to do with this credit, nevertheless it was obviously done with its approval. China was at last getting aid from the United States.

In the meantime governmental pressure for restriction of arms shipments to Japan had been so successful that there were no appeals for such export licenses in November—the first month so recorded since the war started. Also the Secretary of Commerce had warned American investors against loaning money to aid Japan.

Carried to their logical conclusions these reports promised a new American policy in the Far East based on nonmilitary but otherwise active support of China with growing restriction on goods and money for Japan.

—Thomas in Detroit News

Look Who's Here!

—Herblock in St. Louis Star-Times

That New Pair of Skates

—Pease in Newark Evening News

To Be Trained at Lima

—Elderman in Washington Post

A Fair Assumption

News item:
Soviet scientists conclude that world is growing warmer.

Successor to Wales

"Charming"—"sartorial excellence"—"gracious"—"good mixer"—such were the adjectives filling the American press last week as it recorded the most popular British visitor since the Prince of Wales.

Anthony Eden, in the United States on "absolutely unofficial" business, had nevertheless managed to foster something long desired by those who see Anglo-American co-operation as vitally important to world peace and progress—a new closeness of thought and a more intimate personal relationship between the leaders of the two great English-speaking democracies.

After Mr. Eden's one public speech before the National Association of Manufacturers the night of his arrival, he spent the rest of his time in unofficial visits, including the White House and many important groups of typical Americans. It was no utterance he made—but rather the nature of the visitor which functioned.

British diplomatists have usually been formal. Mr. Eden was essentially informal — thus he seemed more democratic. Leaders found their talks with him proceeding with traditional American comraderie.

The former British Foreign Secretary is considered certain of future distinguished roles in British affairs. When that time comes the personal contacts just made with the people and officialdom of the United States may be expected to bear full fruitage.

After Munich, What?

"What will be Germany's next move?" This was the dominating question in Europe last week. With the testimony of the German rearmament, the Rhineland march, the Austrian coup and the Czechoslovakian swordless victory seen in mounting significance, Europe now begins to believe Adolf Hitler really will go through with a new German "push to the East," as intimated in "Mein Kampf."

Lithuania, with an election result in Memel which brought fear of that section of the country returning to Germany, felt it might be the next point of German "pressure." Poland saw itself a possible objective, with its million of Ukrainians fertile soil in which to sow the seed of discontented minorities.

Rumania—establishing a one-man state in the traditional authoritarian manner—was also in the focus of the German attention for several reasons:

1. Germany needs Rumanian oil.
2. Germany could use Rumania as a broad front to approach the Ukraine.
3. Rumanian police bullets have "liquidated" a number of "Iron Guard" leaders, who were pro-German, pro-Nazi.
4. Rumania has large minorities, the existence of which the Reich may utilize in any of several directions including posing as the new "protector" of lesser peoples as well as irredentist Germans themselves.

'A' Stands for 'Obstacle'

The ABC of South America is the potent group of nations, Argentina, Brazil, and Chile. Last week what was said to be a plan to bind all the republics of North and South America in an alliance against aggression under any circumstances got no further than "A." Argentina could not go that far in solidarity and insisted upon reserving freedom of action at all times.

Since solidarity is the key to the Lima conference this was the high light of the week's news from the Peruvian Capital. Next step was argumentation, pressure, and compromise with the possibilities considered strong that something much less than a complete multilateral agreement to unite against any aggressor would be the result.

Reports persisted that continual propaganda by Fascists and Nazi agents had been the cause of the Argentinian defection. But more credence was given to the fact that since South America exports nearly 90 per cent of what it produces it must insure its markets and the dictatorships are among its best customers.

Bottled Patents

Just what patent control can mean in big business was sharply focused by Government monopoly investigators in Washington this week. The public found out that practically all the milk bottles, fruit jars, and other containers it gets are controlled in manufacture by a Connecticut concern, the Hartford Empire Company.

As the Government uncovered the figures a glass patent monopoly made possible, many an investor wished he might have stock in the Hartford Empire Co. which owns hundreds of basic patents in the glass industry. Last year, on total investments the company made a profit of 35 per cent and on the investment actually employed in its operations, 67 per cent.

Also brought out was the fact that topping the organization was the "Houghton Associates," headed by Former Ambassador to Germany and Britain Alanson B. Houghton, who is incidentally Chairman of the Board of the great Corning Glass Works. Owning 40 per cent of the Corning works, this group goes down on one side to the Hartford-Empire concern and on the other to its "rival" with which it works out patent licensings, the Owens-Illinois Glass Company.

The control is so complete that Hartford-Empire can dictate almost any terms to a company wishing to make glassware and put out of business those small glass companies whom it does not wish to license, Government investigators claimed.

Crude Drug Deal

Just how much the Government should further control patents may still be a moot question, but that some further Government control is needed to protect investors in business was vividly exemplified by the McKesson & Robbins, Inc., case this week.

It was a bizarre tale of a concern whose treasurer, becoming suspicious, investigated to find $18,000,000 in assets in crude drugs not only missing, but the Canadian warehouse where they were supposedly stored, non-existent.

Suspicion pointed to the man above him, President F. Donald Coster, and the assistant treasurer under him, George E. Dietrich. Involved also was the Canadian manager of the company, George Vernard. Police made the startling charges Thursday night that all three men were really brothers, named Musica; that the president had been brought up on the East Side, son of an immigrant barber, had been in jail twice, had managed to get in upper financial circles later and list himself with a new background including a European university education, moving in this strata of society for more than 10 years. Friday morning "Mr. Coster" shot himself.

Immediately came appeals that something be done to insure business checkups so such losses to investors could not take place.

Brevities of the Week

Spain's General Franco restored former King Alfonso to citizenship. Move was seen as an effort to gain the support of the Carlist Monarchists but does not yet presage a restoration.

First Liquid clutch in an American automobile was announced by Chrysler, eliminating most gear shifting, giving steam smoothness.

Daniel C. Roper, Secretary of Commerce, resigned. Long expected, this step may result in Harry Hopkins getting job although he faces much opposition.

Prime Minister Chamberlain told the Commons that Britain would view as a matter of "grave concern" any Italian aggression toward French Tunisia.

A **"true name" bill** came up once more in Massachusetts, seeking to make all actors and actresses give true names. This year it was accompanied by bill requiring heads of corporations to have their names appear with that of their companies on signs outside their places of business.

"American broadcasting stations should not carry advertising for distilled spirits" stated the directors of the National Association of Broadcasters this week. They defined distilled spirits as "hard liquor."

Shopping for men being what it is, a Johnstown, Pa., store opened up one night last week with a sign "No women allowed." Result was land office business by men shoppers, who were entertained by male singers singing male songs.

Legislator in Ox-Drawn Wagon Tells Value of Simple Virtues

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ASHLAND, Ala—In order to give emphasis again to the "simple virtues," Hillary J. Carwile, Representative in the Alabama Legislature, made the trip to Montgomery recently to assume his new duties in a "schooner bed" wagon drawn by a yoke of oxen. He made the trip in 10 days, stopping to make speeches in towns along the way.

This spectacle of a member of the Legislature arriving at the State Capital in a covered wagon behind a yoke of oxen has not been seen in decades. But Representative Carwile contends that his journey was not planned as a pointless stunt to attract publicity.

"Alabama and the whole world have lost sight of the simple virtues of our forefathers," said Representative Carwile while discussing the trip. "I believe the journey recalled to some of our people such elementary virtues as honesty and economy in government, the benefits of the simpler life, and the glory of living close to nature. The trip too, also had as its purpose the awakening of Alabama to the fact that not all of the State's people have palatial schools, adequate health facilities, and other things needed to promote the well-being of humans."

Representative Carwile is not an eccentric mountain dweller whose vision has been stunned by lack of travel. On the contrary, although a native of Clay County, he has traveled in many remote corners of the world.

"I have seen so much of the turmoil and bustle of the world that it makes me appreciate all the more the peace and quiet of the mountains and hardy virtues of the mountain people," he said. "After a quarter of century of wandering I discovered that these people are my people."

Mr. Carwile's covered wagon carried the sign, "The Man of the Mountain, Representative from Clay County." It carried a loud speaker, a comparatively modern invention, the better to enable the mountain Legislator to speak to the masses along his route. The last night of his journey he camped on the banks of the Coosa River a few miles from Montgomery and drove into the Capital about noon where crowds gathered to hear him speak on the "simple virtues."

Four New Stars Brighter Than the Sun Discovered in Search for Super Novae

PASADENA, Calif. (AP)—Dr. Fritz Zwicky, astro-physicist of Mt. Palomar Observatory who discovered a super nova 600,000,000 times as bright as the sun, has found three more of these giant, exploding stars.

This was disclosed by one of his co-workers at Mr. Wilson Observatory, Dr. Walter Baade, who added: "Now we need just four more to complete our preliminary investigation of these little known but highly important stars.

"The brightest of the six super novae Dr. Zwicky has found gave off as much light in its first 200 days as our sun would in 40,000,000 years.

"Had this star exploded in our own galaxy, it would have been easily visible in the daytime."

Drs. Zwicky, Baade and Rudolf Minkowski set out in 1936 to find 10 super novae. Dr. Zwicky was to search the skies for them with the 18-inch telescope, the first set up on Mt. Palomar, while Drs. Baade and Minkowski would study them with the powerful 100-inch telescope on Mt. Wilson. From observations of 10 super novae, they believed they could discover the laws which govern all such stars.

Already, Dr. Baade said, they have established that:

Super novae are distinct from ordinary exploding stars, are about 1000 times as bright and much rarer.

Only one super nova appears in a galaxy, or star system, in an average of 600 years.

Kennedy Confers With Roosevelt

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17 (AP)—Joseph P. Kennedy, United States Ambassador to London, paid a flying visit here yesterday to report to President Roosevelt that he thinks the possibility of war in Europe within a few months is very great.

He brought a pessimistic view of political developments there to the White House and to State Department officials whom he saw during a busy eight-hour stay here. Swift-moving developments centering around Germany were uppermost in his thought.

Mr. Kennedy, who was in daily and sometimes hourly contact with British leaders throughout the September crisis over Czechoslovakia, indicated that recent events had changed his mind about the prospects of peace.

"Last summer I predicted there would be no war in Europe. Well, I'm going out of the prophet business on December 31," he said grimly.

Mr. Kennedy sai dhe had reviewed the entire British and European situation with the President, telling him of many interesting and intimate episodes. "The situation is changing fast an dnot for the better,' he said. 'The Munich accord has not slowed things down any."

$427 Gift for All In Liquor Spendings

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—Every family in America could have $427 for Christmas this year if all the money spent for intoxicants since repeal were divided equally among the people.

This is the report of the "National Voice," abstinence weekly published here, based on an estimate by Ida B. Wise Smith, national President of the W. C. T. U., an estimate, the publication declares, as "never denied by the liquor interests."

"Millions of dry families will enjoy a bountiful Yuletide season this year on the margin of savings made possible by the abstinence from alcoholic beverages," the weekly reports. "Many other families will be robbed of all their Christmas money by liquor.

"Drinking families, pinched for holiday funds, should try the total-abstinence way of saving, in order to bring cheer and happiness to loved ones at Christmas time," the crusading weekly urges.

State Health Insurance Plan: The Opposing Points of View

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 17—Arguments for and against a State-wide program of health insurance by physicians, welfare and labor organizations, including a minority non-medical group opposed to such insurance in any form as applied to its own members, are today under consideration by the New York State Temporary Commission to Formulate a Health Program. The Commission concluded a four-day series of public hearings at the Bar Building, 42 West Forty-fourth Street, yesterday, on the long-range program which the Commission was appointed by the last Legislature to study.

The hearings showed a majority of physicians as opposed to compulsory insurance on the grounds that it would destroy the relationship between individual doctor and patient and prove an opening wedge for "politics." Welfare agencies, on the other hand, were strongly in favor of compulsory health insurance for families on the low-income and relief level who find the cost of medical and hospital services prohibitive.

White Collar Group

For those with a low-medium income, such as small-salaried white collar workers, a plan was generally favored whereby this group could contribute at least partly to its own health bill, probably through voluntary insurance.

A plea for the minority element which finds that no health program involving medical assistance meets its problems was made by H. B. Anderson, Secretary of the Citizens Medical Reference Bureau, Inc.

"The Citizens Medical Reference Bureau has no objection to any proposal the Commission sees fit to make as a guarantee of adequate medical care of the indigent provided such persons are granted an equal opportunity to avail themselves of any other duly licensed form of healing," Mr. Anderson told the hearing.

Reorganization Urged

"We wish to go on record as strongly opposed to the recommendations of the interdepartmental committee involving an additional tax burden, Federal and local, of $5,000,000,000-odd annually, and we recommend a drastic reorganization of public health activities of the State to the end that all persons capable of promoting public health work be encouraged to do so, and that due recognition be given to the minority rights of persons who find by experience that they can best maintain health and happiness by adherence to a form of treatment at variance with the allopathic, or so-called 'regular,' form of threatment."

Mr. Anderson asked that the Commission broaden its inquiry to include a study of the "status of medical practice to determine to what extent it is in a state of experiment and discovery," adding that he believed this would serve as a system of checks and balances against going to extremes.

He recommended also that greater recognition be given to sanitary engineers who, along with physicians, hold membership in the State Health Council, but who are kept in the background, he said, despite the fact that much has been accomplished in disease prevention by non-medical efforts. He urged legislative action to provide that the chairman of the council be a sanitary engineer.

Medical Dominance

"In that way sanitary engineers would be given recognition for the important role they play in public health work," Mr. Anderson continued, "and it would help to offset the tendency to regard advancement in public health work as simply a matter of finding more and more excuses for employing a larger number of physicians and nurses to intimidate or compel the public to avail themselves of more and more medical treatment.

"In this connection it will be noted that this tendency is today so pronounced that the proposal of the interdepartmental committee involves the expenditure of hundreds of millions of dollars for so-called disease prevention campaigns, which would have the effect of making everyone disease conscious and would thereby create more disease.

"It is a mistake to assume that the employment of an ever-increasing army of physicians to administer medical treatment to persons capable of providing their own form of treatment is synonymous with the promotion of public health. Under no circumstances should any form of treatment be made compulsory and any laws providing for such compulsion should be immediately repealed. Such protective legislation is required not only as a protection against over-zealous medical groups, but as a protection against playing into the hands of drug manufacturers who use unscrupulous methods to promote their wares."

Other Objections

As spokesman for the Christian Science churches in New York State, a representative of B. Palmer Lewis, Christian Science Committee on Publication, presented objections to any health program with "compulsory" medical features.

"In so far as health insurance would be applicable to our people, we are opposed to it in any form," he declared. "Should this Commission go so far as to recommend a system or plan of health insurance, or to draft such a system or plan, we respectfully ask the inclusion of a specific exemption of those persons who rely upon spiritual means of healing in accordance with the religious tenets of any church."

Without such exemption, a health insurance law would violate the Constitutional right to "the free exercise and enjoyment of religious profession and worship," he said, adding that "no good citizen would now or at any time seek to prevent the State from giving aid and care to the sick and needy."

Prevention Stressed

Dr. S. S. Goldwater, City Commissioner of Hospitals and one of the foremost hospital authorities in the United States, stressed the importance of disease prevention which, he held, should not be overshadowed by measures to provide medical care for the impoverished.

"Medical service, despite its shortcomings," he asserted, "is more accessible to the underprivileged in New York City than proper shelter, health-sustaining food, suitable clothing and facilities for recreation. For the low-income, not quite indigent group, unrealized benefits are available through voluntary insurance. Independent self-help probably suits the American character better than dependence on government aid."

Dr. Goldwater favored continuation of the present program of medical aid for the relief population.

Abraham Epstein, President of the American Association for Social-Security, came out strongly for compulsory health insurance, declaring that voluntary insurance had failed wherever tried.

State Senator Leon A. Fischel (D), of New York, presided at the hearing.

Insurance Program

Dr. Peter Irving, Secretary of the Medical Society of the State of New York, announced that his body would endeavor to put through the 1939 Legislature laws to permit the issuance of medical indemnity insurance and voluntary pre-payment of doctors' bills. The New York State Medical Society has a membership of about 16,000 physicians and is the largest single unit of the American Medical Association. It will be recalled that this latter organization is in direct opposition to its House of Delegates in connection with medical idemnity insurance, the Association favoring it and the House of Delegates being against it.

Dr. Irving, speaking before the Rotary Club of New York at the Commodore Hotel here on Thursday, declared that voluntary hospital insurance had proved itself successful, and had helped spread the cost of hospitalization "quite comfortably by the pre-payments made to cover risks.

"Voluntary non-profit insurance for budgeting the doctor's bill is the latest and most promising suggestion," Dr. Irving added, "and its development has been officially approved by the American Medical Association.

"This is by no means as simple a matter as hospital insurance, but it holds out real hope for budgeting for illness, the expense of which is often hard to bear.

"In this State it is not as yet permitted under the insurance laws, but the Medical Society of the State of New York will seek to obtain amendments to these laws so that such a plan may be put into effect. In all probability these will come up at the next Legislature and an enabling act will be passed. Then it will remain for all of us to work out systems by which it will be of the most benefit."

Medical Opposition

Dr. Morris Fishbein, Editor of the Journal of the American Medical Association and Hygeia, addressing the New York Board of Trade here yesterday, reiterated the objections which the medical group of which he is a recognized spokesman has for compulsory health insurance.

"The medical profession," he said, "opposes compulsory sickness insurance not because of its reluctance or unwillingness to support measures for the improvement of medical care, but rather because it feels that such systems will lead to the greatest bureaucracy yet developed in the history of this country and to increasing interference by the Government in the intimate and personal affairs of our citizens. The danger exists not only for medicine, but for the entire democratic system of government.

"The American Medical Association feels it is impossible to apply a single plan for all parts of the United States and that local determination of local needs, local responsibility and local control over methods and treatments of the sick is the only safe procedure under a democratic government."

Garner Back in Capital At President's Request

WASHINGTON (AP)—Vice-President Garner returned to Washington Dec. 17 for an intimate talk with President Roosevelt which some politicians speculated might go far toward determining whether there will be harmony or conflict among Democratic legislators in the next Congress.

Mr. Garner, it was learned, returned to the capital earlier than usual at the President's request. In recent years, the Vice-President often has waited until the last minute before leaving his Uvalde, Texas, home to attend Congress.

Friends of Mr. Garner said they assumed he would explore with the President the fields of politics and possible legislation, and would give the Chief Executive his views on what might be done to prevent a clash between divergent Party elements.

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'Squeeze-Play' Line Traced In Shifts of New Deal Posts

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17—With the resignation of Daniel C. Roper, Secretary of Commerce, the changes and uncertainties which are marking this two-year turning-point in the second Roosevelt term came to another climax.

While it has been assumed for some time that Harry L. Hopkins, Relief Administrator, would succeed to the Commerce post, a bumper crop of rumor concerning Joseph P. Kennedy has arisen here. Mr. Hopkins' appointment, it is argued, would further deject business. But the transfer of Mr. Kennedy from the Court of St. James's to the Commerce Department might have the contrary effect.

There are many critics of Mr. Kennedy's Ambassadorial policies, some of them very close to the White House. But as a mediator between the Administration and business—well, Mr. Kennedy has filled that role before with conspicuous success. If recovery and the stimulus of business activity is desired, and if the Department of Commerce is to become a rejuvenated, vital agency in a new relationship between Government and industry, then it is argued that Mr. Kennedy is the one man best fitted for the job. A second choice, with some of the same qualifications, is Richard C. Patterson, present Assistant Secretary of Commerce, who has a wide industrial background and the best of contacts in New York.

Left Wing Critics

The Roper retirement had been confidently forecast for some weeks. Most observers believe it was brought about under considerable pressure. To them, it was a "squeeze-play." Secretary Roper, a loyal supporter of this—or any—Democratic Administration, was under the harsh criticism of the left-wing New Dealers. They have been openly elbowing him from the Cabinet. For months, and even years, these efforts have continued.

Now, combined with factors personal to Mr. Roper, the pressure takes effect. The technique of the "squeeze-play" is interesting. The aforementioned New Dealers would feed hints and rumors to particular columnists and reporters, saying that Secretary Roper was shortly to retire. Behind the scenes, the same sort of drilling was persistent, like the steady beat of tropical rain. But Secretary Roper stuck to his post. Only after the passing of a son-in-law, involving added family responsibilities on the Cabinet officer, did he actually agree to go.

The same sources which—a month ago—accurately forecast the resignations of Attorney General Homer S. Cummings and Secretary Roper did not end their forecasts there. They predicted that Harry Woodring, Secretary of War, Claude A. Swanson, Secretary of the Navy, and James A. Farley, Postmaster General, would also retire, and they thought the departure of Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor, entirely possible.

War Department

Pressure on Secretary Woodring has been similar, if not so protracted, as that applied to Secretary Roper. He has been in a state of uncertainty; and relations with Louis Johnson, Assistant Secretary of War, who was said to be in line for the promotion, have been decidedly awkward. And with each Cabinet retirement, the "squeeze-play" is believed to work more effectively on the remaining targets.

Secretary Woodring has been more or less side-tracked during recent discussions of re-armament, while Assistant Secretary Johnson was general co-ordinator of the effort in which Harry L. Hopkins, Relief Administrator, and his assistant, Aubrey Williams, were prime movers. Should Mr. Hopkins be made Secretary of Commerce, which was also the prophecy of the group which outlined the Cummings and Roper retirements in advance, and Mr. Johnson made Secretary of War, and Mr. Williams moved up to be Relief Administrator, this cabal would be in a strategic position within the Cabinet. Robert H. Jackson, now Solicitor-General, seems certain to be moved into the Attorney Generalship.

But there is some doubt about Mr. Hopkins' advancement. One well-informed insider says that a condition of Secretary Roper's retirement was that Mr. Hopkins should not be made the new Secretary.

Vacancy in the Court

In any event, President Roosevelt already has two Cabinet posts to fill, and one Supreme Court vacancy. The "squeeze-play" is also reported to have been tried on Mr. Justice Brandeis, in an effort to make way on the Court for Felix Frankfurter, of Harvard Law School. The argument was that Mr. Frankfurter could not be appointed to the Cardozo vacancy, for he comes from Massachusetts—the same state as Mr. Justice Brandeis—and his Jewish race was adduced as an objection. But, it was argued, if Mr. Justice Brandeis retired, a westerner could be selected for the Cardozo seat and Mr. Frankfurter for the Brandeis post. It remains to be seen whether this "squeeze-play" works. Mr. Justice Brandeis was being urged to lend his great prestige to work for Jewish refugees.

Whether the second Supreme Court vacancy comes or not, there still remain a host of vacanies in the lower Federal Courts, and throughout most of Washington's Boards and Commissions.

The President thus has in his hands a whole new supply of Class A patronage. If these appointments have any political value—and most of them have had such value in the past—then they could be used to forge a new group around the President, in defense of the New Deal against perils in the coming Congress, and in 1940.

Party Policy

Mr. Roosevelt has been careful not to let his appointive opportunities dribble away. He has retained the Supreme Court vacancy during the entire present term of the Court, after only last year emphasizing the burdens and understaffing of a full nine-Justice bench. He can argue, of course, that it would be improper to appoint a Justice in the absence of the Senate, but that inhibition is not firmly established in precedent.

The President faces the future with his pocket full of super-offices; and he faces a major problem:

Shall he use this opportunity to draw together the divergent wings of the Democratic Party? Or shall he place around him just as sympathetic left-wing New Dealers as he can get confirmed by the Senate? In other words, shall he set about reconstructing the Democratic Party into its traditional pattern, or shall he aim toward a New Deal party? Perhaps he will never have a more valuable direct weapon than his large stack of current appointments. His decisions will furnish the key to much in the immediate political future.

Businessman Sought For Commerce Post

By the Associated Press

Washington, Dec. 17

George H. Davis, President of the U. S. Chamber of Commerce, urges President Roosevelt to select as Secretary of Commerce "a man recognized as a competent spokesman in Cabinet councils for those business interests which it is in the public interest to protect, foster and develop."

"It is an opportunity," he said, "to promote the business development which the country so greatly needs and to give assurance that will have a heartening and quickening effect throughout the country."

3 INVITATIONS TO

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Wings Over the Arctic

Solitude of the Far North broken by twitterings of bird denizens as they scurry over the shores in dip in the bays.

By Lloyd Roberts

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA—When the Royal Mail steamer Nascopie returned this year from its 11,000-mile patrol of the Eastern Arctic it was laden with reports of new adventures and discoveries. Of particular interest to ornithologists and bird lovers was the news that T. M. Short of the Royal Ontario Museum of Zoology had brought back a collection of Arctic birds, including a yellow-billed loon, a Lapland longspur (small finch with a long hind toe) and a duck hawk thought to have been the most northerly yet located in the Eastern Arctic. However there remains a great deal to learn of the bird life of the Far North.

No, the northern barrens are not barren, neither are the Arctic solitudes solitary, so long as there are birds there. I have never been where there were not tiny furtive movements, plaintive twittering, or maybe a brave song and whistle across watery muskegs, along the bleak wind-swept edges of fiords, or even from the ice-jostling seas of the Labrador coast and Hudson Straits.

The Nascopie may be out of sight of land, weaving its way around jagged bergs and broken ice-floes, its passengers wrapped in furs as they gaze across these slow-crawling silent wastes, when suddenly an attenuated wedge of Canada geese cleaves the gray sky, or a spear of eider ducks hurtles westward. Anytime in those seas flocks of "sea pigeons" flash across open water like miniature speedboats.

Stray Larks Spied Upon

Passing the towering cliffs beyond Wolstenholme, at the western entrance to Hudson Straits, a blast from the steamer's whistle will startle myriad dovekies, kittiwakes, and terns from unseen crevices to fill the air like a noisy dust-storm. Exploring back from the coast, where fragile Arctic flowers yellowed and pinked the edges of snowdrifts, and crouching down out of the wind, I spied upon a few stray Arctic larks with their quaint little black horns and collars, longspurs and snow buntings, and never before had they seemed so pleasing as they did in that stark treeless wilderness.

Out at sea, when all other furred and feathered life seemed absent, one would hear a strident scream and see a great gray and white gull dropping onto a wave. So long as there is a gull no place can be altogether unfriendly.

Let us go far west to Aklavik on the Mackenzie River delta, where only the river channels are fringed with trees and all the world behind is marsh and pond and impenetrable willow thicket—and where it can be 30 degrees below zero in April. If you go then the frozen land will seem dead. Go in May and it is full of life, bird life, coming north in pairs and flocks on the south wind.

Swans and Brown Cranes

The pioneers are the whistling swan and the little brown crane. Then, in a few days, arrive the first flocks of snow geese, and after them the Canada goose and the white-fronted goose. Of the duck family, first are the pintail and the old squaw, the latter gathering in large flocks in the overflow of the river banks and filling the air with their incessant haw-haw-li-a-haw-haw-li.

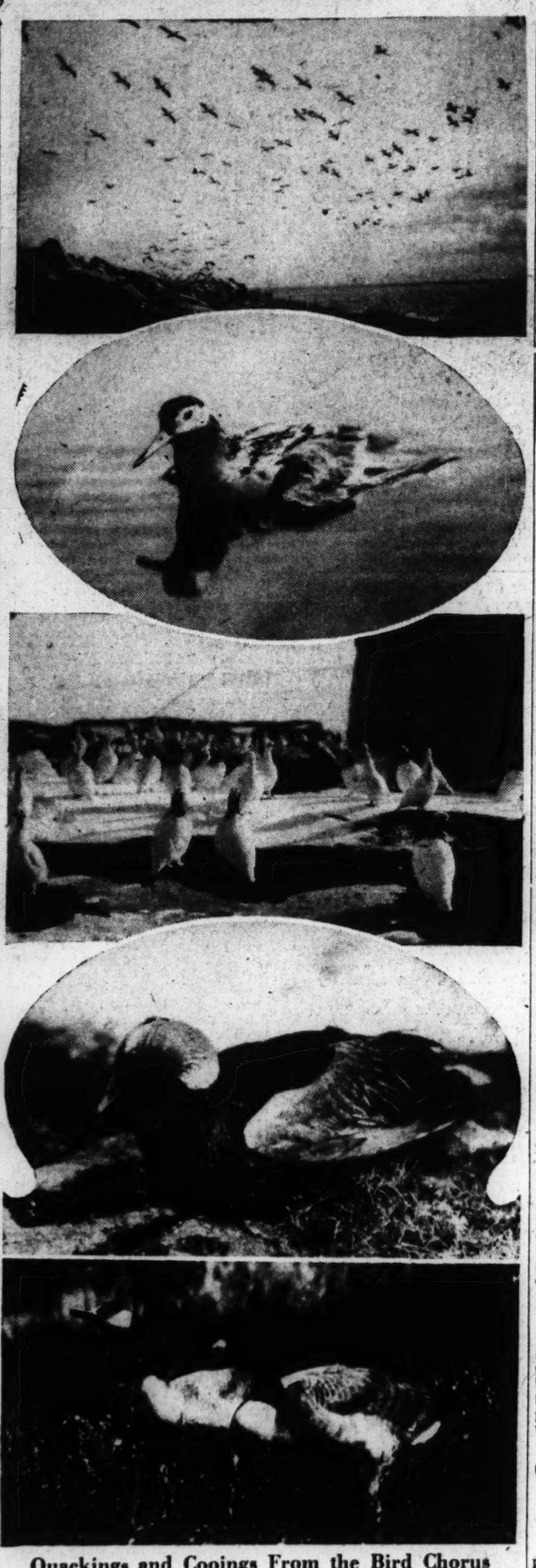
To the Eskimo, not the lark but the old squaw is the harbinger of spring. In June, when the tundra lakes to the east are opening up, the old squaws continue their migration toward the barrens in the eastern and northern parts of the delta.

By the first part of June all the birds breeding in the Arctic zone have left the forested part of the delta, but large flocks of ducks, chiefly baldpates, surf scoters, and white-winged scoters, remain on all the rivers, dividing their fishing rights with the herring and short-billed gulls and the innumerable smaller waders—spotted sandpiper and Wilson's snipe.

Gulls in Noisy Hordes

Skirt back into the barrens and you'll find all your temporary friends of passage and many others—the jaeger, the curlew, the golden plover. Go closer to the coast, where lakes large and small tatter the land, and you discover the happy hunting ground of all small waders; and go a little west to the Eskimo Lakes and you'll come upon the domestic paradise of the snow goose and the Canada goose, the black brant, the red-throated and the yellow-billed loon and the queenly whistling swan. And of course there also are the gulls in their rough and noisy hordes.

"Down under," in softer latitudes, it is often asked, "Where do the birds come from?" After traveling throughout the North one might say, "They come from everywhere." But there are a few regions that seem to have been made when the world was young for the special convenience and delight of the water birds and which might well be dedicated in perpetuity to their use—the delta of the Mackenzie, the lower Saskatchewan, certain swamps and lakes of the Northwest Territories, and a few natural sanctuaries (may they never be discovered by the hunter!)—and so long as these remain, the spring and autumn skies will stir with the beat of returning wings and the far places of the earth will be vocal with gladness.



Quackings and Cooings From the Bird Chorus

Warblers in the order of their appearance are: Pelicans rising from their rookery; a red phalarope from Foxe Basin; willow ptarmigan from Bowman Bay; a blue goose, and Canada geese.

Of All Things . . . !

Gardens on Parade

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPOKANE, Wash.—Some go East and some go West. Foxtail lilies are going from the hills of eastern Washington to the Atlantic coast; majestic pines from the mountains of Idaho are going to the Pacific coast.

The Foxtail lilies—eremurus robustus—is not a common garden flower, but it grows well in western gardens, flowering from all sides of a tall straight stem to a height well over a man's head. Roots from this plant have been taken from the Montgomery Gardens at Colville, Wash., and planted on the grounds of the New York World's Fair, where they will bloom in "Gardens on Parade."

For the San Francisco Fair, two majestic white pine trees were cut recently by the Potlatch Forests, Inc., in the Idaho mountains. They will guard the portals to the Idaho room in the Western States Building at the World's Fair in San Francisco.

A Dog Lobby

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WALTERBORO, S. C.—Mr. and Mrs. Albert Novit keep all their 1,400 dogs in the lobby of their hotel here.

But the dogs—including nearly every breed—never fight, howl or chew the furniture. They are miniatures.

He put the miniature dogs in showcases, installed especially for the purpose and arranged them to show to best advantage. Lighting effects enhance the display.

The toy dogs came from every State in the nation and from several points in Canada. Many have been sent by guests. These are tagged with the name of the donor and placed in the collection.

Canine Stairways

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—The only private stairway for cats in the world, so far as known here, is that maintained by Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Martin of this city. The Martins live on the second floor of an apartment house and have three cats. The job of walking up and down the steps to exercise three cats was too much for them, hence the stairway which reaches from a back window. The stairway is about 12 inches wide with side railings, just right for feline comfort and safety.

Increase Explained In Government Cost

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TRENTON, N. J., Dec. 17—"So long as new responsibilities and new undertakings are placed upon the State and local Government, it cannot be expected that administrative costs can be sharply reduced," New Jersey's Civil Service Commission declared today in a report showing that the State pay roll had leaped from $18,548,880 to $22,123,585 and the number of employees from 11,851 to 12,986 during the fiscal year ended last June 30. The pay roll gain, amounting to 19.27 per cent, exceeded even the boom years.

Much of the increase was caused by a general salary increase voted by the last Legislature. New activities and the expansion of various departments were responsible for the balance. The boost in employees was 9.58 per cent, the largest of any year since 1927.

"The only way the situation can be eased so far as personnel is concerned," the Commission held, "is by the elimination of waste, the abandonment of every unnecessary task, the organization of department personnel in the best possible way, the constant provision of adequate supervision and the most effective use of every dollar available for personal service."

Australia Advised To Bring Settlers From Scandinavia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ADELAIDE, South Australia—A tour of Australia has just been made by Robert Culver, Secretary of the British Dominions Emigration Society. Mr. Culver has urged authorities to introduce Scandinavian migrants as being the best type to assist in the expansion of secondary industries. He has interviewed Joseph Lyons, Prime Minister, and all State Premiers, and is sanguine of good results.

Mr. Culver has impressed upon the Premiers that sufficient suitable migrants for Australia cannot be found in Britain and that it seems inevitable that people will have to be brought from Scandinavia and other Northern European countries. He is convinced the only policy suitable for the Commonwealth is one of infiltration.

Since the foundation of the Society, 40,000 persons have been assisted to immigrate by grants, loans, and other methods. These must be British-born citizens of good character and with qualifications necessary for the countries concerned.

Prohibition Party Reports Gains In November Voting

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES — "Prohibition Party candidates received more votes in the 12 states in which they were on the ballot last month than were cast for the Prohibition Party candidate for President in 1930 in a total of 25 states—surely a most encouraging sign that the tide of prohibition sentiment is rapidly rising."

Thus did Edward E. Blake, National Chairman of the Prohibition Party, report recently to the National Voice, weekly abstinence tabloid published here.

"Wherever active campaigns were made and the public was reached in any adequate way by our party message," Mr. Blake said, "results were not only satisfactory but highly encouraging.

"Ballot laws of many states contain restrictions upon minor parties which make it difficult for the Prohibition Party to get on the ballot. In other states our people have not realized the importance of having the Party on the ballot as a medium of casting a vote against the liquor traffic. Our vote this year will have the effect of inspiring our people in every state to make a more determined effort next time to have a ticket in the field.

"As public sentiment against the liquor traffic increases, dry voters are seeking a means of expressing their convictions, and are beginning to realize these convictions cannot be expressed through either major party—both of which are committed to the licensing of the liquor traffic."

Chinese Bar Cargo Of Iron for Japan

SAN FRANCISCO (AP)—Carrying placards in three languages, two ancient and one modern, a big section of the city's swarming Chinatown prepared to picket the pier again Dec. 17 where a consignment of scrap iron is waiting to be loaded aboard the Greek ship Spyros, bound for Japan.

They halted the loading, because sympathetic longshoremen refused to pass through the picket lines. H. R. Lester of the General Steamship Corporation, agent for the Spyros, said 3,000 of the 5,000 tons of scrap iron were already aboard, however.

Oden Lee, Executive Secretary of the Chinese Workers' Mutual Aid Association, and member of the United Chinese Committees, said 2,000 protesting Chinese would mass at the pier today.

Artists Meet in Florida

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WEST PALM BEACH, Fla.—National Art Week was observed here on a large scale as the Florida Federation of Art met in annual session. The Palm Beach Art League and the Society of the Four Arts entertained some 200 members of the Federation. Galleries of the Four Arts organization were headquarters for meetings and also housed the exhibition of Florida artists.

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Arab-Jewish Cleavage Appears In Stand on Palestine Plans

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JERUSALEM—Comments on the report of the Woodhead Commission and the statement of policy issued by the British Government abandoning partition and announcing its intention to achieve peace through negotiations if possible are in themselves a comment on the cleavage between the Arab and Jewish contentions regarding their respective rights in Palestine.

The Jews are unanimous in welcoming the maintenance of the Mandate and approve the suggested Arab-Jewish understanding, while doubting the outcome of the conference which Britain plans to hold within coming weeks. The proposal to invite representatives of the neighboring Arab countries comes in for particular criticism, since the Arab rulers have no statutory rights so far as settling Palestine's fate is concerned. The exclusion of the Grand Mufti of Jerusalem, Haj Amin el Husseini, now a refugee in Syria, and the recognized leader of the Arab campaign of violence, is welcomed by the Jews, but the fact is recognized that there is no one who can fairly represent the Palestine Arabs and bind them to whatever decisions may be reached.

It is felt that the campaign of intimidation of moderate Arabs by the rebel leaders has so thoroughly cowed the opposition to the Mufti that those who might talk peaceful terms and be willing to reach a compromise solution will not utter a word.

Arab Reactions

As for the the Arab reactions, there is universal satisfaction at the rejection by the British Government of the plan to partition the Holy Land and into an Arab and Jewish state with a neutral corridor. But their relief is motivated by a different reason than the Jews'. For them, the idea of a Jewish State in Palestine, no matter within how small limits, was abhorrent since they reject outright the assumption that the Jew is entitled to any special position in the country. The Jews' peculiar rights, set forth in the Balfour Declaration and embodied in the Manadate, are what the Arabs have been fighting for 21 years. In all that period there has been no modification of their demands that Palestine should be an independent Arab State and that Jewish immigration into Palestine must be stopped.

On the matter of negotiations, the Arabs welcome the inclusion of representatives of the neighboring Arab countries, since their case is that Palestine is not the concern only of the Palestine Arabs, but of Arabs and Moslems throughout the world. There are already indications that the exclusion of Haj Amin el Husseini from the talks may lead to a refusal on the part of the Arabs—at least of the Palestine Arabs—to join in the conversations.

The later announcement by the Colonial Secretary that there would be separate British-Jewish and British-Arab talks may offer a way out, since formidable obstacles to a round table have already appeared. There was a statement by the Jewish Agency in London and also in Jerusalem that they could "be party to further discussions only on the basis of the Balfour Declaration and the Mandate." At the same time, Auni Bey Abdul Hadi, a member of the outlawed Arab Higher Committee, and now a refugee in Egypt, affirmed that no Arab would come to such a conference unless the Zionists renounced the Balfour Declaration. One of the local Arab papers went so far as to say that the Arabs had "reiterated time after time that they did not regard the Jews as possessing any right to sit at the same (conference) table with them."

Much Depends on Troops

Meanwhile, much will depend on what the British forces in the country will do. There are now about 20,000 troops in the country, including cavalry and motorized units. For restoring order and security as a preliminary to any permanent political settlement, the troops are felt to be sufficient.

They have, as a matter of fact, regained control of certain parts of the country formerly abandoned by the civil authorities, and have made thorough and sweeping searches in Arab villages known to have been rebel headquarters. They have assumed the initiative in dealing with armed bands and the peaceful elements in the population are sanguine of the success of this policy if it is consistently pursued.

U. S. Sets Wage Scale For Plane Contracts

WASHINGTON (AP)—Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins ruled Dec. 16 that 50 cents an hour is the prevailing minimum wage rate which manufacturers of military or heavy transport airplanes must pay in filling Government aircraft contracts.

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New Pattern Is Developed For Economic Education

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 17—The Alfred P. Sloan Foundation rounds out its first year this month with what competent observers see as a unique and successful experiment in adult education that ranges all the United States. The Foundation has no particular economic philosophy to forward and aims solely to aid accredited schools and colleges to disseminate "facts."

Incorporated under the laws of Delaware as a non-profit membership corporation on July 6, 1936, by Alfred P. Sloan, Jr., whose name the Foundation bears, Mr. Sloan made a grant of $10,000,000 to it in the December following, but it was not until late in 1937 that the organization got going under the direction of Harold Sloan, younger brother of the endower and himself a well-known educator.

One of the chief activities of the Foundation is to seek out "a new pattern" of economic education for industrial workers which will eventually help some school or association to put a workable program to this end into effective practice.

Foundation's Program

Most ambitious, perhaps, of all the Foundation's plans for making the ordinary citizen economics-conscious, however, is one upon which Harold Sloan has been working for the past six months and which aims at the filming of motion pictures on all major social problems, such as the displacement of workers by machines in industry and American politics in foreign trade.

"These films will be made to pose a problem in human terms, without graphs or charts, and to stimulate discussion," Harold Sloan said in a brief review. "They are planned to inaugurate a new type of club or group meeting to be known as the 'Film Forum,' in which the motion picture takes the place of the speaker. With the accompanying discussion outlines, they should stimulate an evening's debate in any red-blooded group from Rotary clubs and women's clubs to high school classes and workers' study circles.

"In an approach somewhat new for foundations, our staff has itself been making an investigation of the possibilities, including the starting of an experimental film, before selecting an educational agency to undertake the final task."

Mr. Sloan said this fall saw the beginning of two other Foundation projects, one to aid the consumer; the other the citizen.

New School Opened

"In a brightly decorated building on Stephens College campus at Columbia, Mo., the long-heralded National Institute for Consumer Education, has been formally opened under the directorship of Dr. J. M. Cassells, former professor in the Graduate School of Public Administration at Harvard University," he continued.

"Its initial task will be to evolve a course in consumer problems for the 1,200 girls on the progressive Junior College campus, where it is located, and to issue popular pamphlets for national distribution to the housewife and her bill-paying husband on such vexed matters as budgeting and installment buying. Other staff members are setting up a consumer clinic open to residents of the town, while still others are working out consumer courses for public high schools. Eventually here, too, motion pictures and radio broadcasts will be part of the national service."

Mr. Sloan recalled that the citizenship projects instituted by the Foundation started at the University of Denver last September, and that a group of college graduates, winners of fellowships in a national competition, had started their 18-months' study in the field of taxation and public expenditure in order to qualify themselves as expert aids for citizen groups which want to investigate the efficiency of city, town or county governments. The new degree of Master of Science in Government Management will be awarded on successful completion of the course.

Pattern for Training

"Here again," Mr. Sloan said, "it is desired to set up a pattern of training, in this case for a new type of investigator competent to evaluate for the public the financial administration and social utility of local governments."

Two other educational experiments undertaken with Foundation aid this year will be definitely appraised this winter. These are the field trips made by Lincoln School pupils to the Tennessee Valley Authority and to coal mines and subsistence farms, and the motorbus tour made by students of the Montclair State Teachers' College last summer. Both were adventures in learning economics by first-hand observation, instead of by the usual textbook route.

"Through them it is hoped to draw some conclusion applicable to schools generally as to the efficacy of the method and the best way of using it," Mr. Sloan added.

Colleges are Aided

The Foundation during its first year has aided half a dozen colleges and strategically located institutions, each to carry on different phases of social and economic education for the consumer, the industrial executive, the worker and the citizen. Some of these programs address themselves to mass audiences, while others take the form of intensive courses for individuals of potentially wide influence. A typical example is had in its program at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, where young engineering executives, on leave of absence from their jobs, have been sent on Foundation fellowships for 12 months' of intensive work in "human engineering, as represented by the social sciences."

"This grant, like all the Foundation's others, is an attempt to set a pattern," Mr. Sloan continued. "One of the weak spots in our industrial society lies in the fact that the leaders, whose individual decisions often affect the lives and happiness of thousands, are apt to be more conversant with machines than with men and with the laws of social and economic life. At the Massachusetts Institute of Technology it is hoped to work out a course to remedy this lack of leaders experienced enough to know what they need.

Radio Group Aided

"Further west, in the University of Chicago, on the other hand, the Foundation is aiding the Round-table of The Air, over which, weekly in Sunday broadcasts, university professors and visiting statesmen discuss informally before some 1,600,000 listeners economic phases of national and international questions, such as 'pump-priming' and the war in China. Hundreds of more serious students pay for printed copies of these radio symposia.

"For such students also a systematic radio course in economics linked to current issues is to be given this winter, probably by some Harvard or Massachusetts Institute of Technology professor over the Boston short-wave educational station, WIXAL.

"Meanwhile, a barrage of brightly-colored pamphlets—popular digests of recent economic research, such as 'Your Income and Mine' and 'Youth in The World Today'—is being intensified with Foundation aid by the Public Affairs Committee of New York. Radio discussion by nationally-known economists on the Columbia network will accompany the publication of each pamphlet."

Bolivia Looks to U.S. Schools

Wide World

Bolivian Educators at Columbia University

Visiting the United States to study the public school system, educational leaders from Bolivia are pictured at a luncheon in their honor at the Faculty Club at Columbia. Left to right, seated: Leonidas Calvimontes, Ernesto Baca Guzman, Dr. Milton C. E. Del Manzo, Provost of Teachers College at Columbia and Dr. Jorge A. Gofalvez, Bolivian Consul General in New York. Standing: Carlos Salazar and Max A. Bairon.

Lima Conference Avoids Shoals on Defense Program

(Continued from Page 1)

armed forces of any power or any possible combination of powers."

The second time, after clearly stating the intention of the United States to arm as heavily as defense required, and after pointedly criticizing theories abroad which he called "fallacious" and "inimical" for humanity, he said that "each of our nations must decide for itself what measures it should take in order to meet these insidious dangers."

With this substantial agreement recorded between Argentina and the United States on the essentials of an armed American alliance, without a formal pact, the conference turns to its regular agenda. Not once has the movement for defense under arms entered into the list of projects formally before the delegates. The question arose acutely only two months befort Lima, long after the program had gone to press. At Lima, the Committee on Initiatives decided not to add this item to the agenda, although additions are possible.

Señor Cantillo, who left Lima at the end of his state visit to Peru, indicated the grounds for Argentina's opposition to a formal pact of American alliance. His country's economic ties to Europe are strong, and Argentina wants to avoid any offense to its customers. In the hands of the official Argentine delegation to Lima Señor Cantilo leaves the task of dealing with specific items on the agenda.

As this work moves ahead, the "positive action" for Inter-American solidarity, recommended by both Mr. Hull and Señor Cantilo, has its opportunity. In phrases of striking similarity, these two spokesmen of frequently variant diplomacy exalt culture and trade, doctrines and ideas, above arms as a means of self-defense.

Just as, in Mr. Hull's words, "armed force is not the only instrumentality by which nations can be conquered,' so, in Señor Cantilo's words, the conference is urged to adopt preventive measures to nullify the effects of alien "fanaticisms or political fetishes."

Lima Backs U. S. on Trade

LIMA, Peru, Dec. 17 (AP)—The Pan-American Conference took its first concrete action yesterday, unanimously approving a United States resolution for reduction of international trade barriers.

Two deep-rooted Latin American controversies, however, came to the fore. Eduardo Diez de Medina, Bolivian Foreign Minister, demanded outlets for which his land-locked country fought unsuccessfully in the Gran Chaco War with Paraguay. Ecuador, desiring to settle her border controversy with Peru, filed a resolution to set up two permanent commissions of investigation and conciliation.

The United States economic resolution was presented to the full session of the conference with signatures of all Pan-American States attached, but seven countries filed reservations on points which the Conference held did not impair the resolution.

United States delegates circulated among other delegations the final draft of a continental solidarity and defense plan preparatory to presentation before the deadline tonight. Adoption of a simple declaration for the solidarity of the Americas against any foreign threat appeared assured.

Secretary of State Cordell Hull was said to be convinced that all could agree on a "dynamic draft of a declaration."

Such a declaration, Mr. Hull was said to believe, could be framed—and adopted—merely by linking together sentences out of anti-aggression speeches by himself and other delegates.

Last evening all delegates gathered to hear Francisco Castillo Najera, Mexican Ambassador to the United States and Chairman of the Mexican Delegation, declare that all American nations must follow the way of democracy.

Mr. Hull appeared pleased at the unanimous consent to the trade resolution.

The proposal puts the 21 American nations on record against "excessive barriers . . . whether in the form of unreasonably high tariffs, quotas, licenses, exchange controls and other types of quantitative restriction; methods of administering commerial, exchange and monetary policies which impair the maintenance of commercial opportunity between all foreign suppliers."

Bolivian Teachers Study U. S. Schools

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 17—Bolivia and the United States have similar problems in rural education, even though the back country children in the Southern Republic are taught in Spanish and two Indian tongues at the same time.

Four Bolivian teachers who have been passing this week in New York today saw these similarities in difficulties of financing, equalization of opportunity, and provision of proper equipment in small village schools.

The visiting teachers are Max A. Bairon, Leonidas Calvimontes, Ernesto Baca Guzman, and Carlos Salazar. They have been the guests of the Mexican Government for a year and on free transportation have traveled into all save one of the Mexican states, visiting schools and talking to teachers. In Washington last week they were the guests of the Pan American Union and saw the schools in the District of Columbia.

In New York City the party has been looked after by the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. Their program has included visits to Columbia University and Teachers' College, with luncheons at Casa De Las Espanas of the University and the Men's Faculty Club at the College. They also have been taken to see the Ethical Culture School and Fieldston School and have been entertained by Dr. Jorge A. Gofalvez, Bolivian Consul General in New York City. They left here aboard the Steamship Santa Lucia, of the Grace Line, for home today.

Belgium Assists Exiled Professors

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BRUSSELS—Two German Jewish professors, both winners of Nobel prizes, who lost their posts in the Reich, are being given the opportunity to carry on their researches in Belgium by the Francqui Fund, a foundation for the support and encouragement of natural scientific work.

They are Prof. Otto Loewy, who won the psychology award in 1936, and Prof. Erwin Schroedinger, who received the prize in natural science, 1933, and who until recently was professor at the University of Graz.

Negotiations are also going on to provide similar facilities for three more German professors who are in the same circumstances.

Job 'Drifters' Criticized in Soviet Letters

The News

MOSCOW, Dec. 16 (AP) — Action against "floaters"—drifters from job to job—and other disorganizers of production in Soviet Russia was demanded yesterday in hundreds of workers' letters to newspapers.

Foreign observers expressed belief that the press campaign for stricter labor discipline meant that decrees soon would be issued revising Soviet laws regulating vacations and other labor standards.

Women workers urged that four-month maternity leaves be cut in half.

Some letters asserted that many workers discharged for violating labor discipline still were living in houses belonging to factories where they no longer were employed.

The Background

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW—The Soviet authorities have been compelled once again to devise new schemes for compulsory labor in order to keep going at capacity such enterprises as the timber trusts of the far north, the mines of Kazakstan and the Urals, and factories in remote districts of the Soviet Far East. The lure of higher wages and bonuses has failed to attract free labor to such work in sufficient numbers, and some measure of compulsion has therefore become necessary, as has been true in the past.

For the last eight years, "kulaks" have been the chief assistance in solving the problem of providing labor where working conditions are not agreeable. In 1930 and the years following Soviet authorities classified several hundred thousand small farmers as "kulaks" and ranked them as criminals because they resisted expropriation of their land and animals for the new collective farms. These smaller farmers, hard-working and sturdy, were rounded up by the police and converted into forced laborers. It is estimated that even today, eight years after their "liquidation," at least 300,000 "kulaks" are still working at forced labor.

But the authorities apparently did not feel justified in keeping "kulaks" forever as prisoners. During the past three years, the federal police have freed about 400,000 former small farmers from their forced labor camps, and they have returned again to the ranks of free labor. It was officially announced that about 40,000 were set free after completion of the Baltic-White Sea canal in 1933, and another 55,000 were given their liberty when the Moscow-Volga canal was completed in 1937. These and other great Soviet public works were constructed by the federal police with the use of prisoners.

Scheme for Planned Recruitment

But now, with no more "classes" to be "liquidated," the Soviet State must nevertheless find labor for its less pleasant industrial enterprises, and the police cannot easily provide so many prisoners as they did a few years ago. For three years State industry has been increasing inducements to attract free labor into timber cutting, mining in remote Asiatic districts, and the like; but only in the gold-mining industry, where the inducements have been great indeed, has the system proved fully effective.

The State has therefore worked out a new scheme for "planned recruitment of labor" from collective farms. The introduction of mechanized farming was intended to release vast numbers of peasants for industry, but free peasants have often returned to their villages after a period of industrial labor, because they found village living conditions so much more pleasant. They stubbornly resist appeals to return to timber-cutting or mining, and a degree of compulsion has therefore been adjudged necessary.

Under "Loyal" Guidance

According to new regulations listed in Collection No. 34 of the decrees and orders of the Soviet Government, collective farm districts receive quotas of labor for industry. Competition in recruiting is forbidden, so that peasants from each district will be assigned to designated areas and industries. Those assigned to the Far East are given larger allowances and premiums. Advances made by State enterprises for expenses will be deducted from the wages of workers during the first two months.

Recruited laborers, according to the regulations, must be transported in groups, "with the obligatory inclusion of politically tried and loyal workers in the capacity of guides." Tested members of the Communist Party thus accompany the groups of recruits, and make sure that they reach their destination. Soviet newspapers often have complained in the past that labor recruits vanish after receiving advances against wages. The new scheme provides chaperons for them during their journeys from collective farms to industrial enterprises.

The difficulty in obtaining labor for timber trusts has been especially acute. The Archangel newspaper, Pravda Severa, reported that the Dvina Timber Trust, asking for 12,000 workers, received only 582. The newspaper added that "timber organizations, in recruiting labor, should not forget for a minute that it is necessary to hold onto those people who have already arrived and avoid labor turnovers."

The inadequacy of living conditions in the northern woods has been graphically described recently in several Soviet newspapers. Apparently conditions have not yet been improved sufficiently so that laborers will voluntarily remain at work there very long. A system which closely approximates labor conscription from Russia's farm population is therefore being gradually worked out.

Lindbergh Case 'Victim' Again Fails to Collect

TRENTON, N. J. (AP)—Paul H. Wendel lost in Federal Court Dec. 16 another skirmish in his attempt to collect $450,000 damages from former Gov. Harold G. Hoffman, former Burlington County detective Ellis Parker and others as a consequence of his alleged kidnaping and false imprisonment in the Lindbergh case.

Told he could not file suit in Federal Court because he is still technically a New Jersey resident, Mr. Wendel asked the Court to excuse him from paying the costs of appeal from this ruling "because of my poverty." Judge Phillip Forman dismissed Wendel's petition, but gave him permission to file another listing assets and liabilities.

World Issue: Dogwoods Or Cherry Trees?

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17—Native American dogwood barked (sorry!) at Washington's famous Japanese cherry trees yesterday, and the patriotic pundits blossomed forth with explanations of deep international significance.

For President Roosevelt announced that the National Park Service will start soon to plant pink and white dogwood in the area adjacent to the Tidal Basin, where the Japanese cherry trees now bloom, and would extend the dogwood up the Potomac and along the far-flung route of the old Chesapeake and Ohio Canal.

Whether the announcement presages an ultimate doom of the Japanese cherry trees remains to be seen. Probably not. President Roosevelt was asked if he favored a 5-3 ratio, and replied that he preferred 16-1 instead. But whether 16 dogwood to 1 cherry he didn't say.

The collapse of the naval treaties, however, may have nothing to do with the incident, and the only axis involved may be that between the Lincoln Memorial and Hains Point.

Actually the dogwood is a particularly successful flowering tree in and around Washington. Growing wild, its blossoms are a delicate ivory, with a four-petalled spreading bloom which poises on the branch like a butterfly, and spreads through a wood in shimmering creamy planes.

Not only does the dogwood blossom in springtime, but its leaves turn a dark red in autumn, and it has abundant scarlet berries at that season. Its spring flowering season is longer than that of the cherry trees; it retains its beauty for about two weeks.

But dogwood, even en masse, does not produce the same breathtaking profusion of beauty as the cherry blossoms, either the ringle or double variety. And it is best seen out in the forest, away from cultivation. It needs contrast of light and shade to be most effective.

The weakness of the cherry trees was exposed once by a Washington bootblack who said: "Whuf-for dey call dem ch'ey trees? Dey don' never grow no che'les on 'em!"

Finland

(Continued from Page 1)

came an issue when the facts were revealed. And Finnish Social Democrats, the largest political group, were not willing to let the matter pass so easily as Mr. Holsti had hoped.

But there was little they could do about it. Finland depends far less upon German good will than most of Europe's small nations. It is comfortably distant from Germany, and its trade with that country is not so important as that of Balkan and Baltic countries. But Finland is a very small country; its defenses are negligible against such a country as Germany. He cannot retain complete independence unless it is assured of the support of a combination of powers at least equal to that of Germany and its allies. The fate of Czechoslovakia made Finland feel that it could depend upon no support from France and Great Britain in case of aggression. So it has to make the best bargain possible with Germany.

Gesture to Russia Questioned

In Finland's case, the situation is further complicated by the proximity of Soviet Russia. Mr. Holsti's bold gesture to achieve more friendly relations with Russia two years ago was by no means universally popular in Finland. The Russian purges have been especially severe since 1936 among the Finnish population of Soviet Karelia, just across the border; and occasional refugees tell harrowing tales of their treatment in Russia.

At least until the past year or two Soviet Russia was more unpopular in Finland than Germany. Soviet official newspapers did not improve matters by describing Finland, which is one of the few democracies in Europe, as "Fascist," because Communism is illegal in Finland.

So Finland proposes to keep as much of its independence as possible, and to maintain the closest possible economic and political relations with its Scandinavian neighbors and with Great Britain, its principal customer. All the same it cannot afford to offend National Socialist Germany, any more than other small European countries.

Sir Landon Ronald

LONDON (AP)—Sir Landon Ronald, one of England's most celebrated musicians, who has passed on here, conducted grand opera at Covent Garden when he was only 21 and was knighted by King George V for his services to British music in 1922.

He gained prominence as accompanist to Mme. Nellie Melba, the Australian prima donna, with whom he went to the United States as conductor in 1894.

Sir Landon was a pianist, composer, conductor, critic, and teacher of music. He had been principal of the Guildhall School of Music in London from 1910 until he retired last year.

During the reigns of Queen Victoria and King Edward VII, Sir Landon was accompanist at brilliant state concerts and played in Buckingham Palace for royalty.

He was conductor at the Albert Hall Sunday concerts and of the New Symphony Orchestra concerts, the London Philharmonic Society, the Birmingham Promenade concerts, Manchester Halle concerts, Liverpool Philharmonic concerts and others.

He served as music editor of several London newspapers and periodicals and wrote about 300 songs.

Georgia Scholarships

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA, Ga.—The University of Georgia has awarded 213 scholarships to Georgia high school honor graduates this year, an increase of 50 over the number granted last year, according to an announcement by the State Board of Regents. Of the 213 scholarships, 142 were made to girls and 71 to boys.

Standard of TVA Yardstick Varies According to Opinion

(Continued from Page 1)

considered too conservative rather than daring. E. L. Kohler, TVA controller, reported that the organization would show a net operating deficit of $310,171 for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1938, this being listed as "net expense" since the agency is still in the development stage.

As Different Eyes See It

Dr. Arthur E. Morgan, former chairman of TVA, calculated that when the seven dams now built, or under construction, are in service the system would run, not at a profit, but at a loss of more than $3,000,000 a year. Dr. Morgan charged that a number of costs which ought to be calculated into the yardstick price of power had not been included by TVA.

Among these were taxes which a private utility would have to pay above those paid by TVA, interest on investment and working capital, recoupment of development cost during the initial lean years, a larger proportion of general overhead or administrative expenses of the organization, a larger proportion of the cost of water control operations, expenses of defending the power program in court and expenses for promotion of greater electric power use in behalf of the local distribution agencies which retail its current.

Edward L. Moreland, consulting engineer now Dean of Electrical Engineering at Massachusetts Institute of Technology, made a much higher estimate of the operating deficits he expected would occur—if all the costs were fairly accounted—when the TVA had finished not merely the seven dams but the original 11 that are on its charts. If the TVA should hold itself responsible for the taxes that would be paid by a private corporation producing and wholesaling the same power, Mr. Moreland estimated that it would run in the red by more than $10,000,000 a year.

Acts as Federal Subsidy

The only direct comparison obtained by the Committee between TVA estimates and those of its critics is on this basis of the entire 11-dam development. This was provided when the TVA extended its computations to put them on the same footing as those of Mr. Moreland, who appeared at the request of the Commonwealth and Southern Corporation.

On this basis, the TVA credited itself with an expected annual surplus of $4,625,000 instead of Mr. Moreland's calculated annual deficit of $10,350,000. A comparison of the two tabulations shows no substantial difference of opinion as to how much TVA will take in at its present rates. Mr. Moreland in fact gives it the benefit of a very slightly larger estimated revenue than the TVA engineers claim.

The differences are all on the question of what costs should be included. The principal item advanced by Mr. Moreland and disregarded entirely in TVA computations is one of $6,313,000 for additional taxes if TVA were to pay the various rates and kinds of taxes for which a private corporation would be liable in its place. Whereas it pays 5 per cent of its gross sales revenue to Tennessee and Alabama, the testimony brought out that utilities operating in the area pay around 12 to 14 per cent of their revenue in income, property, franchise, gasoline, social security and other kinds of taxes.

Mr. Krug replied that the TVA estimates showed a margin of approximately 15 per cent which, although not paid to the Government, could be used for flood control or other public purposes under TVA.

Other Questions at Issue

Other points of difference between the TVA and the Moreland calculations consisted in large part of a question whether the interest rate should be 3 per cent or 3½ per cent. This applied to interest on the investment in the generators, transmission facilities and portion of the dams allocated to power production.

In addition there were some questions as to allowances for depreciation, working capital, administration and interest charges during construction but these were relatively minor. Regarding the interest rate, critics quoted David E. Lilienthal, TVA Director, as having approved a 3½ per cent rate, while friends of TVA emphasize that the Government actually borrows the money for a fraction of one per cent.

Someone may ask, however, what all this has to do with a yardstick. If there were in existence a standard for electric power rates like the Invar steel bar in the United States Bureau of Standards, such reams of testimony would have virtually nothing to do with it. There are doubtless figures available as to what the average commercial rate for power is, as charged by private companies, but the Government's expressed object in the Tennessee Valley is to establish a standard by which the fairness of the commercial rates may be judged. And the Committee's task in turn is to determine the fairness of the standard.

In these circumstances the question of how long the electric rate yardstick should be is something like the question said to have been asked by Abraham Lincoln, "how long should a man's legs be?" The answer attributed to him is, "They should be long enough to reach the floor."

Debate Means Not the End

Both proponents and opponents of public power development agree that the rate yardstick should be long enough to cover the costs. But they disagree as to what are the costs properly to be included and as to whether the rate schedule of TVA, ranging from 3 cents a kilowatt hour downward, covers them.

The divergence of opinion, if translated into the proportions of a physical yardstick, would make a difference of five or six inches or more in the 36, whereas physical scientists and mechanical engineers are concerned over a discrepancy of 1-10,000 of an inch. In the power yardstick case, witnesses emphasized, a short yard would mean a deficiency to be made up out of taxpayers' money and an unfair reflection on the private electrical industry.

Possibly there is some significance for the Committee in these facts about the Invar steel 36-inch bars at the Bureau of Standards: The cost of cutting, calibrating and polishing one of these standards is more than the value of the metal in it, but added to that is the cost of keeping careful record of the minute changes that take place in the length of the bar during a period of years after it has been made. These variations, due to changes in the molecular structure of the metal, may amount to several hundred-thousandths of an inch, but they do not cause a bar to be discarded. The experts find that some corrections have to be calculated anyway, so they merely take a great deal of care to determine how much the correction should be.

Though calculations from the power yardstick may reach such a nicety as that some time, critics of TVA believe the stick itself can be brought to a more accurate measure first.

Social Service Lag Decried By Miss Bondfield

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—The task of social workers is made more difficult because changes in thinking do not as quickly accompany scientific changes in production, said Miss Margaret Bondfield in her address to the Toronto branch of the Canadian Association of Social Workers.

Most employers' minds belong to the nineteenth century, she said, whereas productive methods are in the twentieth. The Former Minister of Labor in the British Government suggested that social workers need to be deeply concerned with economic problems and economic processes, with new social problems directly resulting from the new method in mechanized industry which are affecting millions of workers.

In Great Britain, she said, the largest number of persons are aided by their unemployment insurance, health insurance, old-age persions, public assistance laws (relief). Social workers for these services are engaged under the civil service regulations and must pass examinations and take "refresher" courses.

Miss Bondfield said that conditions in Canada would be greatly improved if there was a concerted national plan to bring about health insurance and other services which have been found valuable in Great Britain.

Iturbi to Use Plane On Orchestral Trips

NEW YORK (AP)—José Iturbi now plans to fly from engagement to engagement, except perhaps in the depth of winter. The orchestra conductor is buying a five-passenger cabin plane for Christmas, but will not take delivery until early spring. In April, he said on Dec. 15, he hopes to fly to South America for a series of engagements.

Mr. Iturbi has about 40 hours flying to his credit, having picked up his instruction wherever he happened to be—Rochester (where he conducts the Philharmonic orchestra), Cincinnati, Hollywood, Detroit, and Cleveland.

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Three British Groups Forming On Foreign Policy Platform

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Public opinion in Britain on the matter of foreign policy is beginning to range into three fairly definite groups. Ranking government conservatives, with a policy of appeasement, are visibly impressed by certain achievements of the dictators, compared with which, they feel, the democracies show to a disadvantage. They point to such matters as national discipline, draining of swamps, building of roads and railways and developing of waste land, in which the dictatorships have been eminently successful, and would gear up the British democracy to equal achievements.

This trend has put the Liberal and Labor groups keenly on their guard against any tendencies to totalitarianism. These groups have made attempts at fusion in a progressive front, without having so far reached agreement on a pattern for unification.

Between the Conservative and the Liberal-Labor groups comes a third grouping, still not clearly defined, which would meet the advance of the dictatorships, not primarily by the conservative doctrine of appeasement, or the Labor program of collective security and revision of treaties (with generous terms to Germany) but by a strong movement for national unity. Exactly what such a movement involves has not been made clear, but it would apparently override political party limits. Among those who have stressed the need for such a movement are Earl Baldwin, Mr. Anthony Eden, and Mr. Winston Churchill. Earl Baldwin, former Prime Minister, declared recently: "The future of democracy in this country rests in the hands of the people. If they cannot make sacrifices corresponding with those made in totalitarian states, then they and democracy will go under."

Autocratic Methods Charged

Opposition charges of autocratic methods adopted by the Government have multiplied in recent months. There has been outspoken criticism of the Prime Minister's custom of acting on some of the major issues through an inner cabinet, generally consisting of only Sir John Simon, Sir Samuel Hoare, and Viscount Halifax, without reference to Parliament. The Munich agreement, for example, was only referred to Parliament, it was said, when it was too late to do anything but ratify it.

Mr. R. H. Tawney, a leading progressive writer, in the Liberal Manchester Guardian, declared: "A revolution in foreign policy has been effected which may affect the life of the whole nation for a generation to come, without the nation's representatives being heard on the subject, till things had gone so far that debate was almost useless."

The Prime Minister had explained his action at Munich in his Commons speech of Oct. 3 by saying: "It was essential that we should quickly reach a conclusion . . . in order that we might avoid the possibility of something which might have rendered all our attempts at a peaceful solution useless."

Asked in Parliament last Wednesday to give specific assurance that he would obtain the approval of the Commons before opening negotiations with Germany for return of the former German colonies, Mr. Chamberlain declined the request. He referred to an earlier Government pledge to have any colonial agreement submitted to Parliament for ratification.

Censorship Issue Raised

Alleged instances of pressure brought to bear on the press and other channels of information to suppress news inconvenient to the Government have been the subject of increasing concern in opposition circles. During the Czech crisis a news reel considered favorable to Czechoslovakia was suppressed, while a March of Time film, entitled Britain's Dilemma, was stated to have been refused a certificate until a considerable section had been deleted and the title changed to Britain and Peace. Other criticisms range from the alleged drying up of news information from the Foreign Office to alleged specific instances of telephone requests from Cabinet Ministers and others to newspapers to withhold undesired pieces of information. Another Government weapon that has aroused criticism is the wider scope given to the Official Secrets Act, a law originally drafted to deal with foreign spies and which recently got Duncan Sandys, a Conservative M. P., in its toils.

So far, however, beyond the circumstantial evidence of a remarkable toning down of criticism of the Government in the press, including political cartoonists, the Government, whatever its methods of control, has proceeded with caution, giving the Opposition little real handle for its attack.

Progressive Front Lags

For the time being the movement for a progressive front hangs fire. The man who first lifted the banner of the movement was Mr. A. D. Lindsay, Master of Balliol College, Oxford, who in the November by-election at Oxford managed to reduce the Conservative majority by 3,000, but was unable to show by the voting that public opinion had fully adopted the progressive plan. A more successful attempt at a progressive front candidacy was made by Mr. Vernon Bartlett, a well-known journalist and radiocaster who, later in the month, won the Bridgewater by-election with the support of the local Liberal and Labor parties.

However the headquarters of the Labor Party, Transport House, is strongly opposed to any Socialist union with the Liberal Party to form a single opposition and has not supported any progressive front candidates.

The Executive of the Labor Party on Nov. 24 took a firm decision to stand aside from the movement to form a progressive front, which means that it will not support any alliance with groups not prepared to support the labor policy of state control of banking, industry, and public utilities. The party leaders in short prefer to allow the Chamberlain Government a longer tenure of office than to attempt to accept office without power.

Labor Opposes War Draft

LONDON, Dec. 17 (AP)—Organized Labor today mustered its strength to fight peacetime conscription which it fears the Government may try to impose. The political branch of the Labor Party prepared to open its first attack in the House of Commons Dec. 20 on the Government's proposal for a national registration of Britons to give an index of forces available for any emergency.

The original proposal was for "a voluntary national register," but Labor chiefs said that was only a thin disguise for conscription which would be applied against man-power but not against industrial or financial resources of the nation.

Final Military Tie Uniting France And Czechs Is Severed

PRAGUE, Dec. 17 (AP)—Gen. Ludwig Louis Eugene Faucher, chief of the French Military Mission in Prague, left for France yesterday, bringing to an end a 20-year-old military understanding between Czechoslovakia and France.

With tears in his eyes, General Faucher kissed the Czechoslovak flag as he departed. At the station were Defense Minister General Jan Syrovy and Army and civic officials.

General Faucher on Sept. 23, during the crisis leading to the cession of the Sudetenland to Germany, offered his services to the Czechoslovak Goxernment in case war developed. At the same time he requested the French Government to release him from the Army.

He was reported to have told then President Eduard Benes he was "ashamed" of France's part in the British-French pressure on Czechoslovakia to cede the Sudetenland to Germany. Since war did not come, General Faucher later withdrew his application and remained in the French Army.

Barkley Sees Decline In Relief Spending

WASHINGTON (AP) — Senator Alben Barkley (D) of Kentucky said Dec. 17 that the Administration expected to reduce relief spending about $30,000,000 monthly in the spring and early summer.

He said Congress would be asked to appropriate not more than $600,000,000 for the WPA for March 1 to July 1—the closing four months of this fiscal year.

The Senate Majority Leader said he believed a reduction in the current rate of relief expenditures would be possible because of improving business conditions and because PWA and housing spending will be at its peak in March and April.

Navy Training School To Boost Enrollment

WASHINGTON (AP) — Navy yards were ordered Dec. 13 to enroll the largest possible number of apprentices in their training schools.

The Navy Department said there is a shortage in some way of the highly specialized shipbuilding trades. It is trying to remedy this in order to carry out the naval expansion program.

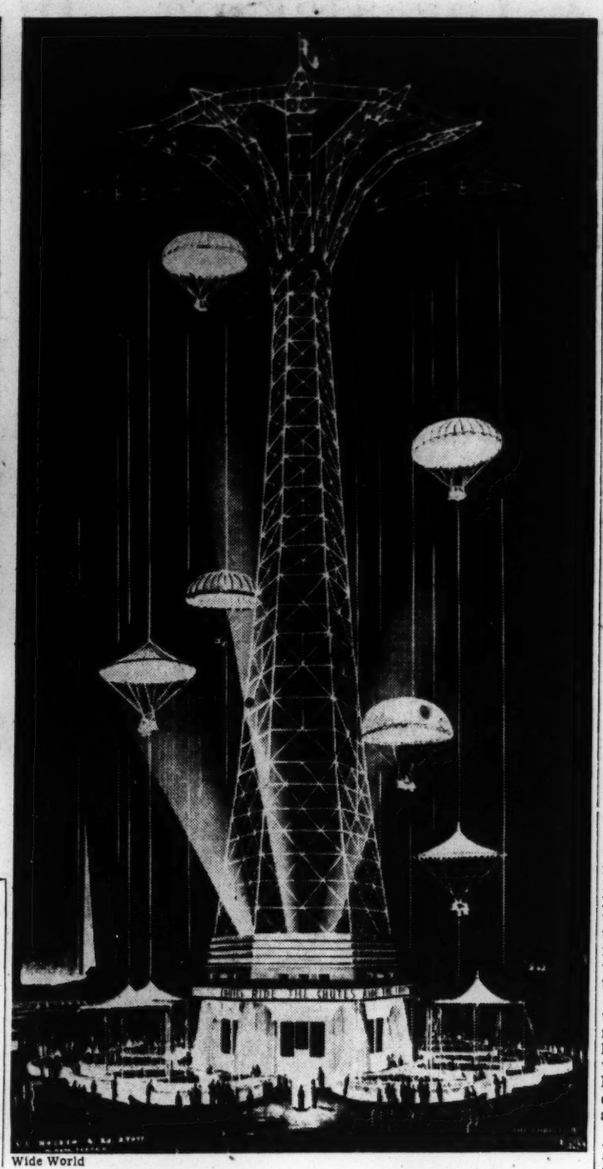
As shipbuilding progresses, the Department said, it is estimated that the number of civil employees of the Navy will be increased from the present level of 72,000 to a peak of 100,000.

The Camera Views the News

Acme

Nobel Peace Prize Surprise

Instead of an award to an individual worker for world peace, the Nobel prize for 1939 went to the Nansen International Office for Refugees in recognition of the effectiveness of its humanitarian efforts. The picture shows Michael Hannson, President of the Office, and Director Coroni.



Wide World

Could We Invite You to Parachute?

This 250-foot steel structure will be one of the features of the amusement center at the New York World's Fair, 1939. Vertical guide wires will permit drops earthward without swaying. This is an artist's drawing from a design by L. C. Holden & R. S. Stott, architects.

Labor Asks Canada to Enact Law for Week of 30 Hours

OTTAWA, Dec. 17 (CP)—A wide range of labor problems was canvassed Dec. 15 when a deputation from the Executive Council of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada presented its annual legislative program to Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King and Members of the Cabinet.

Opposition to lowering the standard of unemployment relief was voiced and the Government was urged to undertake projects aimed at creating jobs. Institution of a 30-hour week, particularly on Government-controlled work, was advocated and a number of recommendations were made concerning seamen's affairs.

The Government also was asked to introduce a national unemployment insurance scheme at the next session of Parliament and not wait until the consent of all the Provinces had been obtained.

[The Government planned to introduce an unemployment insurance bill last session but did not proceed with it when Alberta, New Brunswick, and Quebec would not agree to the necessary constitutional amendment to provide the Dominion Government with legislative jurisdiction over the matter.]

An investigation into group insurance schemes "which hinder older workers in securing jobs" also was requested.

The delegation noted that while the number receiving unemployment relief had diminished during the year, the physical production index was lower. From this fact it was deduced that the lessening of the relief payments was due, not to the absorption of workers in remunerative jobs, but to the "increasing severity" of the various Governmental restrictions placed on relief disbursements.

The deputation commended the Government's schemes for training youth and re-training older men. They urged provision of "a suitable agency to carry forward the studies started by the National Employment Commission, with a view to applying broader remedies to unemployment than have so far been applied."

Opposition to increased immigration was expressed.

The deputation urged an amendment to the criminal code to allow peaceful picketing during industrial disputes, and to make it an offense to deny unjustifiably to workers the right to organize.

For the equalization of employment the delegation urged a five-day week of six hours a day without reduction of wage levels. In this respect the Government was asked to give the lead in Dominion contracts and works controlled by the Administration. The International Labor Organization has approved a 40-hour week in the textile industry and the deputation requested the Government to seek adoption of this in Canada.

Rail Unification Opposed

OTTAWA, Dec. 17 (CP)—Opposition to unification of Canada's railway systems was repeated to the Dominion Government by spokesmen for the Railway Transportation Brotherhoods here Dec. 15. A deputation met Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King and the Cabinet and presented a brief outlining the position of the railway workers.

The railwaymen's representatives urged amendments to the British North America Act, requesting particularly "an early change that will restrict the powers of the Senate to veto not more than twice any bill passed by the House of Commons." This was in harmony with the practice of the British Parliament.

They repeated previous proposals for control by the Dominion over all forms of transportation of passengers and freight for hire. Authority should be obtained by amending the B. N. A. act and the Dominion Parliament should be empowered to enact social and industrial legislation, they declared. The identity of the Canadian National and Canadian Pacific Railways should be maintained, and the proposal for unified management should be discarded "as contrary to human and national welfare," the railwaymen said.

Anemone Growing Gives Big Industry To Rural Cornwall

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PENZANCE, Eng.—Because a traveler was impressed by the beauty of a flower in France, 14 years ago, Cornwall and Devon have a picturesque new industry.

The traveler was a Cornishman who was so taken with the beauty of the giant anemone he found in France that he brought back home with him some seed of one of the finest variety. The flowers flourished in the temperate climate of Cornwall and soon growers noticed them as they bloomed in the traveler's garden.

Now anemone growing has become a great industry, and every day thousands of blooms are sent 250-odd miles to Covent Garden, London's flower market.

A record was set up when in the early hours of one autumn morning more than six tons, representing about 600,000 blooms, arrived at Paddington terminus, en route for Covent Garden.

Kemal's Estate Left In Main to Turkey

ANKARA, Turkey (AP)—The late President Kemal Ataturk left the principal of his $5,000,000 estate to the nation. Prior to his passing the dictator deeded most of his farms and factories to the State.

The will of the dictator gave the Republican People's Party the remaining cash and valuables of the estate. Interest is to provide life incomes for his sister and five adopted daughters, a house for Sabina Gokeen, one of the daughters, the highest possible education for two children of Kemal Ataturk's successor, Ismet Inonu; the remaining income goes to the Society for Promulgation of the Turkish Language and History.

'Cinderella Tube' In London Gets Modernized Cars

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—This city's "Cinderella Subway," the Waterloo and City Tube Railway, is at last to don expensive new garb.

The City Tube is not part of the underground railway system, but is under the control of Southern Railway. While the other tube lines have been treated with modern coaches, easy seats, pneumatic doors, the City Tube has had to get along as best it could with antiquated coaches and hard wood, or cane seats. After all, the City tube has only two stations—Waterloo at one end and Bank at the other—in its whole length, and although it carries a lot of passengers, the great expense involved in modernization has not hitherto seemed worth while.

But plans for modernization now announced include complete replacement of rolling stock to give faster and less crowded travel, welded rails to stop clatter, and noise-absorbing tunnel shields to make the journey comparatively silent.

Illinois Central Chief Rises From the Ranks

CHICAGO (AP)—J. L. Beven, son of a veteran Illinois Central Railroad man and an employee of the line since he was 12, became President of the Illinois system Dec. 14. The Board of Directors, following its regular meeting, announced the appointment of Mr. Beven to succeed L. A. Downs. President since September, 1926, who becomes Chairman of the Board.

Mr. Beven is the second Illinois Central President to rise to that office from the ranks; Mr. Downs was the first. Since Jan. 1, 1931, Mr. Beven has been Senior Vice-President and second in command.

Demand Is Stiffened for U. S. 'Citizens' Rights in Germany

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17 Troubled American relations with Germany were given a new and significant turn here this week by a vigorous note to Germany which ignored completely a previous exchange over detailed points of difference and called for a blanket and lasting guarantee that there will be no discrimination against American citizens.

The new turn of events caught the German Embassy by surprise and left it in bewilderment. The question immediately raised among German representatives was whether the note should be interpreted as a deliberate move to keep the pot of anti-fascism stirring. It had not had an important stir since the President made it clear he was keeping his Ambassador to Germany, Hugh Wilson, at home indefinitely.

Protests Follow Quickly

Unquestionably the note served this purpose, whether there was such conscious intention or not. But the real import lies elsewhere. In the past each new German decree discriminating against Jews in Germany has been met by specific representations from Washington demanding exceptions for Jews of American nationality.

Any injury done to an American citizen has brought immediate protest. And such demands for exceptions and such protests have in the past been answered with reference to the specific case in point.

The Dec. 3 decrees were the basis for such an exchange. A German note which is understood to have assured Washington that the American citizens of Jewish race would be exempted from the laws restricting where Jews could live or go, was received here early in the week. The German Embassy was under the impression that the note had met the State Department's demands adequately. The note had explained that exception for American Jews was based on treaty obligations. The implication was that so long as the treaties remained in force American Jews would be exempted from the restrictions imposed on the movement of Jews in Germany.

The State Department was definitely not satisfied with this, however. It did not make public the German note. It did not even refer to it textually. Instead, referring back to a note of May 9, 1938, it expressed "disappointment" that Germany has not yet given assurances "concerning non-discriminatory treatment in Germany of American citizens without exception based on race or creed."

Broadens the Issue

In other words, the State Department very pointedly shifted the argument from specific issues to the broad general issue of discrimination, and demanded assurances that there will be none in the future. As a matter of fact, American Jews in Germany have been the object of some care. There is considerable indication that the German authorities have attempted to protect them from the excesses visited upon Jews of other nationalities. This has not given them perfect or complete immunity, but they have been better treated than German or Polish Jews in Germany.

It is not, therefore, so much a question of what has already happened, as of what may happen in the future. The State Department wants a blanket guaranty of complete equality of treatment for all Americans. If they can obtain such a guaranty it might make a big difference under certain future contingencies. It might even cause the Germans to moderate anti-Jewish decrees. It would be difficult for them to go on exempting Jews of American nationality while continuing to subject Jews of other non-German nationality to anti-Semitic measures.

Covers All Americans

The note is perhaps most important as laying down a broad line of attitude in regard to German treatment of American citizens. It calls for strict impartiality in treatment of Americans in Germany, whatever their race or creed. Having taken such a position, the ground is laid for retaliation if future German actions violate the principle of impartiality. Such a development could, in view of the note, be the justification for breaking off diplomatic relations with Germany.

The result is that while the new note does not in itself directly widen the gulf between Washington and Berlin it certainly does make it more difficult for the two to be brought back together. The German Embassy Staff was received at the White House last Thursday night along with the staffs of all other diplomatic missions. Formal relations are maintained. But the essential differences of viewpoint are emphasized.

Certainly the trend is toward ultimate severance of diplomatic relations and to measures of economic and financial pressure if the trend of Nazi revolution in Germany continues to develop an accelerated tempo and more extreme characteristics.

Turnip Patch Venus Is Polish Waitress' In Modern Marble

PARIS, Dec. 16 (AP)—Anna, a Polish waitress, was recognized officially today as the model for the "Venus of the Turnip Patch."

The storm-center statue found in a farmer's backyard was declared no relic of antiquity, as some of France's leading art experts had believed it to be. A jury of national education ministry officials announced that grave deliberation had convinced them a young Italian sculptor had modeled the statue after Anna and then buried it.

The young sculptor, Francesco Cremonse, made the statue out of marble, deliberately hacked off some of the limbs and the nose to make it appear ancient, and then buried it. He is proud of the fact. He admits he did it to win attention.

In addition to the jury's verdict, Jean Thioller, expert who started all the controversy in 1937 by reporting his "find" to the Beaux Arts Institute, today "recognized his error." He said he would rather acknowledge his mistake than permit the truth to be hidden.

K-2 Completes Flight

LAKEHURST, N. J. (AP) — The United States Navy's largest nonrigid airship, the K-2, arrived at the naval air station here at 11:25 a. m. (E. S. T.), Dec. 16, from Akron, Ohio. The flight took 8 hours and 20 minutes.

Picture of Ideal Newspaper Drawn by British Editor

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—"Freedom of speech depends ultimately on the freedom of the press and today that freedom is being threatened more and more."

This serious warning is given in a well-informed and highly readable booklet that has appeared here. The booklet is "The Press" by Henry Wickham Steed, published as a "Penguin Special" by Penguin Books Limited, Harmondsworth, Middlesex, England.

Mr. Steed was editor of the London Times from 1919 to 1922, and his views carry weight as being those of one of most experienced and respected of British journalists.

The danger to the press which he sees is not confined to totalitarian countries where the newspapers as a whole have become to a large extent merely Government organs. It extends in lesser degree to the press of Great Britain and of other democracies where Mr. Steed sees danger partly from "commercial, industrial, and financial tutelage" and partly from "subservience to political authority."

Mr. Steed is able to point to the recent rise of various personal "news letters" claiming to give information not to be found in the daily journals, as already "a sign of dwindling public confidence in the press."

Temptation to Hedge

"Large circulations," Mr. Steed says, "may be built up upon a varied range of readers for whose differing tastes newspaper owners and editors feel bound to cater. Anxious not to lose subscribers they are tempted to be neutral and colorless, to 'hedge' on crucial issues and to avoid dullness by giving prominence to incidents or episodes that have little general significance. . . . Enlightened newspaper owners have, to my knowledge, deliberately thrown away advertisement revenue in order to teach domineering advertisers a lesson and to warn editorial staffs against subserviance to solely 'business' considerations. On the other hand, professedly high-minded and independent journals have also been controlled by men who bowed humbly to dictates of large advertisers and insisted that editorial policy should be so shaped as to curry favor with them."

Another source of weakness in the press of democratic countries is liable to be influence exercised by the Government. Such influence, Mr. Steed points out, may even result in a newspaper's becoming a mere echo of the views of the particular political party that happens to be in power.

Pictures Ideal Newspaper

Mr. Steed draws a picture of the kind of daily journal he would himself like to see published.

"My ideal newspaper," he says, "would give all the news that's fit to print, as vividly as possible, whether the news suited its policy or not. For its policy would fit the facts; it would not suppress or gloss over facts to suit policy. In cases of doubt whether discretion might not be the better part of publicity, it would give publicity the benefit of the doubt. To no government, statesman, or person would it lend support for other than public reasons, publicly stated. It would be the servant of the public, to whose welfare alone it would acknowledge allegiance, albeit without the misguided sycophancy that flatters an imaginary public and assumes that readers would not stand plain speaking."

Tribute Paid the Monitor

Mr. Steed, in his volume pays tribute to The Christian Science Monitor.

"As the standard of public education is raised by better schools and more highly-trained teachers," he writes, "the journals of the future may find that if they would retain the confidence of the public they must seek to approach the high level of journalistic truthfulness which marks a great newspaper like The Christian Science Monitor of Boston.

"The influence of this journal and the respect which it enjoys are by no means confined to those who profess or who even sympathize with its special religious outlook. It seeks to publish the truth as nearly as the truth can be ascertained at a given moment; and if its judgments err, they usually err on the side of charity. Whether or not it is a 'commercial proposition,' in the sense of being a profit-making concern, only those who know the circumstances of its production can say. But it represents an ideal of responsible journalism which, so long as the ideal is pursued by newspapers, will help to save the press from becoming a byword and the 'newspaper industry' from becoming a 'business venture,' literally 'of the baser sort,' by trading in moral values in ways divorced from morality."

Tasmanian Orders Brigantine

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HOBART, Tasmania—Alan J. Villiers, the Tasmanian author of many well-known books dealing with whaling and other subjects connected with the sea, has placed an order with a shipbuilder at Port Cygnet for a square-rigged brigantine which he intends to use as a training ship for Australian boys.

Last year, Mr. Villiers was in Australia in his full-rigged ship, Joseph Conrad, which he has since sold to the United States Maritime Commission. While in the United States, he got designs from J. Murray Watts of Philadelphia for a brigantine 75ft. 6in. in length on the waterline with a beam of 21ft. and a depth of 10ft. 5in.

The vessel is to be built of Tasmanian timbers and will be named the Marian Eleanor when it is completed next year. It will be the only square-rigged vessel in Australian waters and one of the last of such vessels in the world, as this rig has been considered obsolete for many years.

It will have accommodation for six cadets and four paid hands, as well as a saloon for Mr. Villiers, who will be captain and owner, and six passengers. The training cruises will be made in Australian waters.

Wanted: A Weed Law

WASHINGTON (AP)—A new law against weeds is one of the nation's crying needs, according to W. A. Davidson, Government seed expert.

He explained that some of the garden seeds imported or shipped in interstate commerce contain "large amounts of noxious weeds seeds." The Government should have power to stop this, he said.

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Schools—Colleges Home Study

W P A Toy Making—In Its Educational Aspects

Parents—Teachers Students

A Tuesday and Saturday Education Page

Courtesy of the Works Progress Administration

Upper Row, Left—In the Children's Art Gallery, Washington, Under Auspices of the Works Progress Administration. Only Works Executed by Children or of Interest to Children Are Displayed. About 2,000 Children Are Enrolled There in Federal Art Project Classes. Left Center—One of the Soft Dolls Made for Distribution to Underprivileged Children and to Children's Institutions. Right Center—A Gothic Knight of 1188 A. D., One of the Models in the Exhibition of Historic Costume Dolls, WPA Museum Extension Project, Baltimore, Md. The Figurines Are 22 Inches High, Finely Modeled and Authentically Costumed. Right—A Group of Toys and Games at the the WPA Toy Mending Shop, New York City.

Lower Row, Left—Toys and Games Suitable for Children of All Ages Are Available at WPA Toy Lending Centers. This Center Is in Pulaski Park, Chicago. Circle—Toy Automobiles Awaiting Rehabilitation at the Hands of WPA Toy Menderr in New Orleans, La. When They Are All Repaired and Painted, They Will Help Spread Holiday Happiness Among Needy Youngsters, or Add to the Equipment of Toy Lending Libraries. Right—Some of the Mended Toys Are Here Shown in Use by Youngsters in Front of the WPA Toy Lending Library at New London, Conn.

Toys That Help Both Worker and Child

Designs Are Good. History, Geography and Other Subjects Given Impetus

By Flora Orr
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Washington, D. C.

Toys which teach children about history, geography, and natural science are being developed on WPA handicraft projects in Wisconsin, Illinois, California, Pennsylvania, and many other states, according to Mrs. Ellen S. Woodward, Assistant Administrator of the Works Progress Administration.

At the same time, the development of the workers' skill in these creative tasks, is serving, Mrs. Woodward states, to raise standards of design in the work of art students throughout the country.

Even when machinery is used for cutting educational toys such as building blocks, peg-wagons, puzzle-boards, streamlined trains, steam boats, tug boats, airplanes, steam rollers, tractors, trucks, and animals, great thought is given to the design, with all workers on the projects invited to supply as many suggestions as possible to the artists.

Blocks for Pre-School Projects

In certain nursery schools now being conducted in many cities, children of pre-school age are studying life in miniature by building and creating toy cities with outlying farms. Each phase of our complicated life is brought into play and interplay as the children become aware of what makes the wheels go round.

A number of WPA toy creations fit neatly into such an educational plan, particularly the blocks from which miniature farmhouses and city dwellings may be constructed.

Moreover as the child's study broadens to include manners and customs in other parts of the world, as well as those known to us through historical research, the visual aids, as they are called, which have been painstakingly fashioned by the WPA handicraft workers, are of great value.

There are, for example, the costume dolls, showing in accurate detail the native dress in other lands today, as well as the period costumes which serve to make history not a dry collection of dates, but a real study of real men and women, their lives and their times.

In Illinois, the nationality dolls made by WPA workers have been definitely for nursery schols and for display with children's books in rural library centers.

This Christmas bids fair to mark most intense interest on the part of all children in marionette plays. These, of course, are most valuable to a child's development when he himself creates the puppets, dresses them, writes the plays and produces them on a miniature stage. To this movement the Museum Extension Projects of WPA as well as the Art Projects have contributed to an extent as yet scarcely realized.

In one instance—the Pittsburgh Museum Extension Project,—six educational scripts with accompanying puppets are available for distribution to any educational institution in Pennsylvania. These range from "The Story of Anthracite Coal," with scenes in shadowgraph of prehistoric animals which lived in the geological periods when coal was in the process of formation. The amphibian, the brontosaurus, the saber-toothed tiger, become real as this playlet proceeds, and the youngsters are likely to astound their elders as they explain the meanings of the terms "cargoniferous," and "cenzoic" in graphic terms, after they have produced this offering. "Punch Teaches a Lesson" pleads for fire prevention. "The Magic Basket" tells fascinating things, in an interesting and dramatic way, about children's food. "The Willow Plate" is the drama of the Chinese Willow Plate.

From Handicraft Projects

Children of manual training age are finding inspiration from WPA handicraft projects for many articles they wish to make with their Christmas tools. Boys today and many girls too are interested in constructing model railroads to scale, model boats, model airplanes. Those of a scientific bent want to reproduce their own models of derricks, gas and steam engines, miniature hot water supply systems, even planetariums.

Many children of eleven years and over are already clever amateur photographers. Some are taking moving pictures, developing their own films, and projecting them for audiences composed of friends and neighbors. WPA exhibits in natural history and science have inspired them to seek photographs of animals and insects and the operations of machinery, bridge building, and so on, in order that they may project these and study them.

These developments have to do with children's interests in more advanced years. The simplest educational toys made by WPA workers are the cloth counterpane toys in geometric designs, so small and light that small hands may readily grasp them.

WPA workers do not make toys for sale, excepting as they may, in their spare time, reproduce designs which they have learned. There are, however, many toys made from scraps in the sewing rooms, which are distributed to underprivileged children in many cities at Christmas time. In addition to these, there are the repaired and rejuvenated toys, which WPA employees are putting in order for such Christmas stockings.

Patience the First Rule

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Johann Sebastian Bach taught his own children to play the clavier, and he must have been a delightful teacher! But it is said that before each lesson, father and child bowed their heads, and Bach asked God to bless their work, and to give him patience in his teaching.

One sometimes hears a parent say, "There are things I should teach the children—to do household tasks, to study more faithfully, to put away their things,—but it seems as if I just haven't the patience."

It is not surprising that a person who has not been specially trained to be a teacher, when starting out to help his child, is tempted to be impatient and to do his work for him instead of teaching him to do it himself. The mistakes seem so obvious to the parent. Yet a parent should realize that teaching is an art, and that there is real need to master that first rule of teaching—patience. After the parent has mastered this rule, he or she may be able to proceed to undreamed-of heights in creative work.

I well remember when I was a young student in Normal School, the first time I observed the "model" teacher teaching a First Grade class in Reading. I sat watching. And my wonder grew every minute; for the "model" teacher never once lost her patience over the mistakes of the children. I remember my thinking every moment that she would. Why didn't she? This child stumbling, that child forgetting!

I waited there in all my young ignorance, as I observed, that first time,—waited and expected the "model" teacher to show what I thought must be the natural thing—impatience.

But not once did she. The teacher proceeded with all her splendid art to lead these First Graders toward the mastery of Reading—and the mistakes that fell around were "as the gentle rain from heaven."

Then and there I observed a rule It surely must be the first rule in pedagogy—patience. Patience on the part of the teacher with the mistakes of others. And a parent helping his child to learn to do household tasks, to study, or to do anything else, must master this rule before child or parent may proceed.

M. G. W.

Pathfinders Carrying On

St. Louis Youngsters Study 'Courage' and 'Friendship'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

St. Louis, Mo.

"Fraidy cat and coward," chided a gang of boys. They were trying to persuade one of their number to join them in robbing a cash register. Several weeks later the group was caught. The boy who stood his ground was also questioned. "Why weren't you in the robbery?" asked the officer. "Because I remembered what I had learned at the Pathfinders Club," said the boy.

The Pathfinders Club is well known for its work in the field of character education. To make right behavior so attractive that the child will wish to incorporate it into his own life is its aim, in the words of Miss Dorothy Backus, leader of the club in University City, Missouri. Not that character education takes the place of home or school, she explains, but it re-enforces everything good. The Pathfinders Club, sponsored in University City by the St. Louis Child Conservation Conference, was founded in Detroit by J. Franklin Wright. It has spread as far west as San Francisco and eastward to the Atlantic coast, with clubs established in many a school system.

The club of which Miss Backus is leader is a typical one. A president and secretary are elected by the class. The president opens the meeting, the secretary reads the minutes from a typewritten paper, and the class becomes familiar with parliamentary law. The Pathfinders are shown the picture of "Our life train." Each car is to be filled with something useful. One car is loaded each month. Cheerfulness, helpfulness, ambition, and a life of service are some of the baggage taken on the journey.

After the meeting is opened, it is turned over to Miss Backus, who thanks and proceeds to lead the class. Suppose the subject under discussion is friendship. "I have in mind a six-letter word that starts with "F," she will say. And the children decide on the word "friend."

"When mother says, 'Come on, son, it's time for bed,' she is not your friend?" asks the leader.

"Oh yes she is!" exclaims a gentle little voice, "because she knows what's good for you."

The children then discuss friendship and the qualities one must possess to attract friends.

The pupils are encouraged to write personal letters to Miss Backus about their individual problems. These letters are used as foundations for a conference period. Conferences are strictly confidential. Miss Backus has had to post schedules so that the children will not come too often. The youngsters feel free to discuss their difficulties because there is no restraint, just a friend who understands.

Mothers say, "I wondered why I didn't have to tell John to put his wraps away, or tell Alice to stop biting her finger nails." Last year letters were sent to parents asking if their children showed improvement in certain listed traits. When these letters came back, 85 per cent affirmative, Miss Backus felt that her work had accomplished a purpose.

One little boy offered this suggestion when the class was studying courage:

"When your mother tells you not to go meddlin' around, you can't talk back; if you do, you're sure goin' to get into trouble when you get bigger."

"Why," the class was asked, "does it take courage to pass a store counter with pretties on it that you would like to have?"

"Because," answered a serious voice, "if you don't get caught, you'll try it again."

"You don't have to do anything you don't want to do," Miss Backus often tells them. "But you must stop and think, no matter what anyone tells you. For instance, if anyone offers you a marihuana cigarette and you can say 'no,' that is mastership, isn't it?"

One little boy eagerly added, "If anyone tries to give you one, you gotta be too smart for them."

It took courage when several youngsters in the school walked into Miss Backus' conference room and confessed that they had saved money amounting to two dollars and fifty cents from the meager earnings in order to pay the local store manager for several small articles taken from the store counters.

It takes courage to look for the danger signals as you go through life, but as one little boy suggested, "If you begin practicin' now, you'll have it."

A Grandfather's Hobby for You!

Helping Children to a Better Use of Spare Minutes

The Parent

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Missouri

Dear Editor:

Though all our children are grown, we like to follow the Parent Column for the worthwhile suggestions it may give us for our fine grandchildren. Perhaps others would like to hear about Bob who was once a neighbor of ours. He is grown now. But the nickname given him when a boy in his teens clings to him. It was Busy. We've known few busier youngsters.

Sometimes we hear complaints about "too much time on his hands" or "not enough to keep him busy." Those are the times we like to think about and tell about Bob. Because he lived on a farm, there were always many demands on his time. There were chores, stock to care for, pets to see after, a garden project of his own, and always small repair jobs for a boy who was handy with tools. And a long walk to school. But the establishment of a school bus route saved the long walk to school and gave Bob more than half an hour more to spend with his books or to play his favorite ball game. But it also left a number of idle moments while waiting at the corner where he and three other children met the bus.

One morning Bob's mother saw him pick up a bushel basket as he started out with his books and lunch bucket. She wondered about it, but said nothing. Two or three days later she said a good many words of appreciation when Bob brought the basket back rim full of small dry sticks—ideal kindling for the morning fires. Fine as the kindling was, Bob's mother knew that even finer was the fact that Bob had found a use for his spare moments.

That first winter that Bob waited each school day for the bus, he gathered more basketfuls of kindling, and on rainy, misty days he carved little wooden animals (his hobby) for small sisters and brothers and neighbors. There was a canvas shelter of his making, too, which protected them from the wind and rain. Bob's hobbies changed as he grew up, but he continued keeping busy in his spare minutes. There is a great deal of truth in the advice, "If you want something done, ask a busy person to do it." For busy people have learned the value of minutes that might ordinarily go to waste. They budget time and use it to advantage.

Many a child who must wait for the bus or wait at Grandma's till Daddy comes could be helped to a better use of time. Mary, in her first year of high school, memorized more than half a hundred poems in such moments. She copies them off on the typewriter when she thinks she has them learned. If the copy is perfect, she has accomplished three things. She has learned a poem. She has had more practice on her typewriter. And she has a poem to include in her Christmas collection, out of which she sends to others who may like them.

Cast about you. Next time you hear a youngster say, "I wish I didn't have to wait," have a suggestion to make that will profitably fill the minutes for him. There's a Grandfather's hobby for you! There must be many others who have interesting suggestions along this line. If so, here's one reader who would enjoy hearing about them.

(Mr.) W. L. K.

* * *

A Dad Speaks Up

W. Australia

Dear Editor:

I am so interested in the nice long article by A. L. K. entitled "They Learned to Do Home Tasks," that I feel I would like once more to write to the Parent Column.

Like Mrs. A. L. K. and her husband, my wife and I are studying the problem of giving our three children the right traihing to make them efficient and useful, both for their own sakes and for others.

Since the coming of the sweet little sister nearly 18 months ago the work of the household has increased considerably, and as it has not been practicable to keep a maid, the boys (ages 10½ and 8) just naturally have to help out with the washing up, bed-making, and various other little jobs about the house.

Sometimes it is very hard or even impossible to get the two of them to do th job together, because they want to skylark or tease each other. Then—well, one of them has to clear out into another room until the other has done his share, and then they change places. I think it is beginning to dawn on them how much good time they waste by not getting any task done as quickly as possible.

The boys love to have me play hide-and-seek with them at the end of a Saturday afternoon's work, and many a time have baffled them with a new hiding place, crouched in a most uncomfortable position up in a tree or down under a bench. After such wholesome fun Saturday night's bath is entered on with much zest.

Irregularity in coming home from school or at tea-time made it necessary to insist on their coming in at a certain time. Much difficulty however, has been experienced here, for it is so hard in the middle of playing to realize how the time is passing or even that it is growing dark. A great deal of understanding is necessary between parents and children before obedience to a rule like this is made demonstrable. But the dear lads are making progress—that is the main thing. It was good to arrive home a few evenings ago to find them washing and wiping up while their mother put the wee girlie to bed. I felt quite proud of them.

In the same issue of the Monitor there is also a letter from Mrs. R. T., of Virginia, headed with the question "How Have Others Met It?" This is also the question I often ask, and I am grateful for the answers given in the Parent Column.

(Mr.) C. H.

A Saturday Column

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News of Art, Music and the Theater

A Saturday Page

London Salute to Sibelius

By W. H. Haddon Squire

London

Jean Sibelius stands today a lone figure in the world of music, towering above his contemporaries with that ease which separates genius from talent. For, as Amiel said: doing easily what others find difficult is talent; doing what is impossible for talent is genius.

While most contemporary talent has chiefly concerned itself with vocabulary—believing that nothing new can be said except in a new-fangled way—Sibelius's genius has breathed a new and astonishingly vigorous life into the old "dead" language and forms. As Vaughan Williams puts it: "Sibelius can make the common chord of C major sound more new and strange, more intensely individual than the wildest polytonalities of the maddest mid-Europeans." But probably these "wildest polytonalities" are merely the result of trying to say something new with the common chord of C major.

The Sibelius Festival organized by Sir Thomas Beecham, that has recently ended, offered a valuable opportunity for becoming more widely acquainted with a master who is still only known to the general public through his symphonies, a few other major works, and one or two minor popular pieces. The six concerts—four at Queen's Hall and two at Aeolian Hall—included some thirty-odd works from an opus list that exceeds a hundred. The programs were designed to show the versatility of a genius which ranges, like that of Mozart, from the loftiest heights to the lightest vein. All seven symphonies were played. The inaugural concert was given under the auspices of the venerable Royal Philharmonic Society—an added and happy tribute to the composer.

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Every schoolgirl knows that, speaking broadly, the art of music is a fusion of the elements of melody, harmony, rhythm, form (rhythm in the larger sense), and tonal color. At different periods now one, now another, or perhaps a combination of these elements, predominate at the expense of the others. It is much the same with the individual composer, whatever his period; one has the gift of melody, another a flair for harmony, another exceptional rhythmical vitality, and so on. All this may seem, and is, elementary in both senses of the word, but it supplies at least one clue to the greatness of Sibelius as a composer. His is a marvellously balanced art. No single musical fundamental is weak or missing, and of all contemporary composers he provides the richest listening, intellectually, emotionally and rhythmically.

Then there is the master craftsman. Take, for example, the remarkable device—which familiarity never stales—of his introduction of a symphonic theme. Long before we actually hear the theme itself we become aware of its presence. A fragment of thematic material appears and disappears, another, seemingly quite unrelated, catches the ear and is gone, but as we travel along the time-area or space-time of the work—to borrow Walford Davies's nomenclature—we perceive that all these disconnected fragments are beginning to coalesce through some internal attraction of their own, until finally multiplicity is resolved into unity and the whole body of the theme stands revealed in all the richness of its references.

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Art is a matter of relation and when Sibelius reverses the usual process of symphonic writers a new order of relations at once springs into being. Vaughan Williams put his finger on one spot. Furnished with unsuspected relations even the common chord of C major will seem new and strange—in this respect common chords are not unlike the newly married. All of this is tantamount to saying that by penetrating more deeply into the essential qualities of his medium—in this case, sound—the master craftsman discovers secrets hidden from mediocrity.

Just before the Festival an article by Sir Thomas Beecham appeared in the London press: Here is a passage on Sibelius the craftsman: "Whatever this man has put on paper, be it sublime or trivial, bears the hall-mark of supreme technical excellence; and no matter how daring the flight into an unknown region, there is never for one moment the slightest uncertainty of touch or control in that iron hand. In a word, so far as the art of musical composition is concerned Sibelius is unquestionably one of the greatest masters of all time."

There exists a theory, true or not, that art is an expression not only of its own period but is prophetic of things to come. Some may find significance and encouragement in the fact that at a time when freedom of musical speech has ceased in certain countries, the greatest and perhaps the most popular living composer is also one of the greatest individualists in the history of music. Even the musical ancestry of Sibelius is difficult to trace. And in a machine age he has cultivated that inward eye which Wordsworth describes as "the bliss of solitude." This Festival displayed the richness of the harvest.

Incidentally, listeners were delighted, if surprised, to meet the Sibelius of the lighter genres. Sir Thomas Beecham had pointed out that, with the exception of Mozart, no other great composer has written so much music of the kind called light, adding that these lesser compositions deserve almost as much critical study as the great symphonies and tone-poems. Many will now agree with Sir Thomas that "Sibelius has done it better than anyone who has yet lived."

The London Philharmonic Orchestra, conducted throughout by Sir Thomas, paid their tribute to the composer by offering their best, and London audiences know how superb that can be.

Wide World; Vandamm Studio

Two Playwrights Prepare

Thornton Wilder (left) has brought "The Merchant of Yonkers" to the stage in Boston for trial engagement. Noel Coward (right) has written a new musical, "Set to Music," which will be adorned by Beatrice Lillie.

Operatic Nights in Manhattan

By Pitts Sanborn

New York

Richard Strauss fortified Richard Wagner in the German dominance of the Metropolitan repertory when on the evening of Dec. 9 "Salomé" returned to currency, coupled in odd double-harness with the season's first "Pagliacci." Marjorie Lawrence as Salome, René Maison as Herod, and Julius Huehn as Jokanaan, as well as Ettore Panizza at the conductor's desk, had all participated in the noteworthy revival a year ago, yet the resumption as a whole proved to be an inferior undertaking.

Miss Lawrence's voice seemed to be under a cloud of dullness and often could scarcely be heard, though to Salomé's final measures she did give a triumphant impact. Her acting, for its part, seemed less spontaneous than before and her dancing decidedly less successful. Mr. Huehn's singing might be described as realistic. It took Mr. Panizza and the orchestra a considerable time to wake up and only for the latter half of the performance were they quite in form. Mr. Maison's extraordinary embodiment of the tetrarch became more than ever the feature of the Metropolitan production, which as a spectacle remained woefully short of the ideal.

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"Pagliacci" followed a well-worn course, framing the exceedingly active Canio of Giovanni Martinelli, with Hilda Burke cast for Nedda and Carlo Tagliabue for Tonio. Anybody who might object that "Salomé" and "Pagliacci" fitted each other as the fist the eye could observe in refutation an audience that packed the house to its utmost capacity!

The Wagner operas of these days have comprised "Lohengrin" and "Siegfried" in repetition and the first "Götterdämmerung" of the season. The "Lohengrin" on the evening of Dec. 7 would have impressed any stray visitor who had never seen an opera before as something passing strange. Even those of us who are the most insistent that in opera the music comes first could not quite overlook such a Lohengrin, such a Telramund, and such a Henry the Fowler as Messrs. Melchior, Nissen, and List assailed our eyes with; nor was the Elsa of Irene Jessner appreciably better. And of all these Mr. Melchior was the sole one whose singing furnished compensation. In the circumstances it was the regal Ortrud provided by Kerstin Thorborg—a Metropolitan "first time"—that stood out as the feature of the evening. On Dec. 9 "Lohengrin" was repeated at the Metropolitan as an "educational" matinée for children.

♪ ♪ ♪

The "Siegfried" of the following afternoon differed from the earlier presentation in its Siegfried, its Brünnhilde, its Mime, and its Erda. Carl Hartmann, who last season seemed to eye and ear together the most satisfactory young Siegfried in many a year, disappointed somewhat both as singer and as actor. Erich Witte, the new Mime, excelled in his diction. Anna Kaskas, essaying Erda for the first time here, promptly reduced the part in rank.

It is pleasant to relate, however, that many shortcomings on the stage and in the orchestra were counterbalanced by the vocal and dramatic magnificence as Brünnhilde of Kirsten Flagstad. She has made this role peculiarly her own, whether or not she chooses to sing the optional high C at the end, and this time she did not! Artur Bodanzky conducted an orchestral performance that often was no credit to the performers.

The same thing was true of "Götterdämmerung" on the evening of Dec. 12. And here again the saving grace and grandeur of the presentation came as a gift from Mme. Flagstad, who, though again avoiding the high C that terminates the prologue, reveled in the high notes later on and proved anew that her Brünnhilde is an impersonation of constant growth. Mr. Hartmann, cast for the first time here as the mature Siegfried, was uneven. The best of the others in a hard-working ensemble were Mme. Thorborg, the Waltraute, and Doris Doe, Lucielle Browning, and Dorothée Manski in their voicing of the three Norns.

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Another seasonal "first time" brought us "Manon" on the evening of Dec. 8. Bidu Sayao as Manon, Richard Crooks as the Chevalier des Grieux and John Brownlee as Lescaut resumed roles in which they had enjoyed favor previously, but there was a new Comte des Grieux in Nicola Moscona, who, though no substitute for Léon Rothier to embody fully a grand seigneur of Louis XV's reign, at any rate sang his solo agreeably. The repetition of "Il Trovatore" as the "popular"-priced Saturday night opera on Dec. 10 gave the patrons one more chance to hear Jussi Björling, the Swedish tenor, as Manrico, in a cast that could boast the superb Azucena of Bruna Castagna, besides Zinka Minianov to sing Leonora and Mr. Tagliabue the Conte di Luna.

Unfortunately for those moved mainly by curiosity, Beniamino Gigli's Metropolitan Opera House concert (his re-emergence after six years) and Marian Anderson's initial recital of the season, which crowded Carnegie Hall, occurred simultaneously on the evening of Dec. 6. The present chronicler, knowing that Mr. Gigli was later to appear here five times in opera, elected to hear Miss Anderson. The distinguished contralto, offering an excellent program that ranged from ancient classics to spirituals, was absolutely in the vein. To dwell on just two items of an unforgettable evening, it seemed as though never before had Schubert's "Der Doppelgänger" and "Gruppe aus dem Tartarus" been so thoroughly and magnificently realized.

Helen Hayes

Finished with one tour of "Victoria Regina," she is now paying second visits to favored cities.

Bizet's Centenary in Paris

By Emile Vuillermoz

Paris

French music is celebrating glorious anniversaries these days. Following the 1000th presentation of "Werther," it has turned to the commemoration of Georges Bizet's centenary. For a whole week, our lyric theaters and concerts have honored the composer of "L'Arlésienne," the influence of which has been so widely felt. A work like "Carmen" has conquered the Old and New Worlds, and even in Spain, where Bizet never set foot, certain arias of this score, and especially the "Marche de la Corrida" of the last act, have assumed a sort of national character.

It is quite remarkable, in fact, that Georges Bizet, the most sedentary of Parisians, always loved to conjure up in imagination distant lands and scenes. Before becoming a Spaniard with "Carmen," he took us to Scotland with "La Jolie Fille de Perth"; the "Pêcheurs de Perles" is laid in the Isle of Ceylon; "Djamileh" transports us to a fabled Orient; "Don Procopio" is an excursion to Italy; "Vasco de Gama" is the very pattern of a travel invitation; "La Guzla de l'Emir" was a Persian fantasy; and even "L'Arlésienne" extols magnificently the atmosphere of Provence, which Bizet knew no better than Persia or China. The intuition of his genius overran the local color of nature.

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A sense of respect makes us review the principal symphonic works of Bizet. However, they do not truly represent the most original part of his output. "L'Ouverture de Patrie" and the "Symphony en Sol," recently revived by Weingartner, are often quite conventional. Certain melodies bear inspection better. "Les Adieux de l'Hôtesse Arabe" (another sally in exoticism), sung by Ninon Vallin, accompanied by Reynoldo Hahn, brings us very pleasant musical impressions. There are also happy inventions in the orchestral suite, "Jeux d'Enfants," and we are compelled to admire the extraordinary harmonic ingenuity of his "Variations chromatiques," built on a scale mounting and descending by half tones.

It is on the stage that this musician of the theater reaches his full stature.

In listening lately to the masterpieces of "Carmen" and "L'Arlésienne," we realized this afresh. There is indeed in this music a surpassing clarity, luminosity, and balance. The freedom of the melody is no detriment to its distinction. The composition is elegant, exquisite, finished, and the orchestration has incomparable color and vividness. All honors logic and reason.

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The miracle of Bizet's music lies in the fact that it appeals both to the musically illiterate and to the most fastidious technicians. Such a thing is rare in our history. It is very difficult for a musician to discourse on what all may understand in a style sufficiently refined to interest the most exacting of his hearers. In addition, we must not forget that Bizet did not court the crowd. He did not try to please at any price. It is very instructive to recall the reviews on the appearance of his works. Almost without exception the critics reproached him with the obscurity of his thought and the complexity of his rhythms. They said he paid too little attention to melody and indulged too freely in pretentious harmonies and extravagant modulations. Today such opinions seem to us inexplicable.

The commemoration of the Armistice brought the performance simultaneously of three masterpieces written on the same theme, the three Requiems composed by Gabriel Fauré, by Verdi, and by Gounod. The Requiem by Fauré is a work of purity, elegance and serenity, in which the great problem of the hereafter is treated with dignity of expression and rare exaltation of feeling. The State Radio had the happy idea of broadcasting it all along the route taken by the parade of the veterans up the avenue of the Champs Elysées to the Arc de Triomphe de l'Etoile and the tomb of the Unknown Soldier. In every tree on the avenue was hidden a loudspeaker. The very trees seemed to sing, as the colors of the disbanded regiments passed.

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Verdi's Requiem symbolizes a very different attitude. Its performance was directed by Bruno Walter, whose naturalization as a French citizen was being celebrated by the public of Paris.

Finally Gounod's Requiem, which forms the first part of "Mors et Vita" was performed by the body of chantres of the Cathedral in Strasbourg under the direction of Abbé Hoch. It was astonishing to find in this work which is seldom heard, such firmness of technique, such perfect balance, such ingenious and sure use of choruses, such light and shade in orchestration, Gounod's oratorios, somewhat prematurely neglected through snobbishness, are works of great worth which it will be of great interest to see restored to their true place. It is not paradoxical to say that there are still in the works of the composer of "Faust" many masterpieces to be discovered.

Glackens Work on Display

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

New York

The work of William J. Glackens, noted American painter and illustrator, is the subject of a comprehensive show which opened last week at the Whitney Museum. Mr. Glackens, who was born in Philadelphia in 1870, began his art career in his native city as a newspaper illustrator. Transferring his activities to New York in 1896, he went on to make a notable record as a painter as well as illustrator. How the record took shape, year by year, from just before the close of the last century up to a short time before his passing last May, is vividly shown at the museum through the work loaned by his estate and by leading museums and private collectors—a total of 97 paintings and 34 drawings.

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Glackens exposed his art—a charming and colorful art for the most part—to different influences. At least one of them (that of the French painter, Renoir), has been often remarked. As a student in Paris, where he worked independently and exhibited in the Salon, he was at first devoted to Manet, as were so many artists of the time, and he developed a pliant style, backed by a close insight into human character. In New York, where he attuned his style to American realism, he joined with Henri, Luks, Davies, Prendergast, Lawson, Shinn, and Sloan to form "The Eight," with whom he exhibited for the first time in 1908 at Macbeth's. Always interested in liberalism in art, he participated again in the first Independent Exhibition in 1910; and on the organization of the Society of Independent Artists in 1916 became its first President.

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The paintings at the museum show that, however devoted he was to Manet, he soon rid himself of the dark color and rich unctuous tonalities which belonged to his early painting. There are some handsome things among the paintings of the first 10 years of the present century, when he was developing his style—paintings such as the "Flying Kites Montmartre," lent by the Boston Museum, the "Luxembourg Gardens" from the Corcoran Gallery, and that gay bit of bravura in outdoor atmosphere the "Chateau Thierry" of 1906.

The "Chez Mouquin," like the "Girl in Black and White" belonging to the Whitney Museum, carry the Manet form and feeling. In both may be seen the gradual coming to life of the richer, more abundant colors typical of the artist's maturity. Some of the loveliest colors are in the landscapes, French and American, which blossomed in his early maturity. "The Raft," a beach scene of small clustered figures against a background of blue water and radiant sky, lent by the Barnes Foundation, represents this period, as do the vivid "Parade, Washington Square" and "The Green Car," from the Metropolitan Museum, showing a glimpse of the same picturesque quarter in the summer of 1912.

Of the figure subjects two of the most conspicuous have a personal interest—the large "Family Group," with a formal arrangement of several women and children in a gaily colorful interior . . . depicting members of the artist's family . and "The Artist's Wife and Son," which is hung in the entrance to the exhibition, a place of distinction. One of the most charming figures, the "Julia's Sister," from the collection of Mrs. Glackens, is that of a young girl which achieves the charm of mood and Renoir-like color and texture which constitute the goal for many of the pictures. C. B.

Philip Barry Experiments

By Arthur Pollock

New York

Philip Barry is asking himself questions in his new play, "Here Come the Clowns," asking them for himself and for Dan Clancy, his play's eager hero, answering them like a man more intent on following his thoughts than on giving his work dramatic effect. Consequently "Here Come the Clowns" keeps you listening intently all evening, wondering what the answers will be. And at the same time it tantalizes, for you do not know at the end just what it is Mr. Barry has been trying to tell you. It may be your defect, it may be his, but the result is an inconclusiveness that leaves dissatisfaction in its wake.

Certainly Philip Barry on this occasion is more intent on his questionings than on the problem of pleasing audiences. Something troubles him and he wants to work it out. That fact is his only concern. "Here Come the Clowns" probably cannot hope to draw large audiences, attract the many who like sensation of one kind or another in the theater, want to be entertained. And as a matter of fact, the play's vagueness persuades one to believe that he is not master of his play.

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"Here Come the Clowns" treats of the same theme that Mr. Barry considers in his book "War in Heaven," and presents the same material. Its characters are people of the old vaudeville circuits gathered together in the back room of a theatrical eating place some years ago. A stagehand of the near-by vaudeville house has had a run of bad luck and disappeared. At the beginning of the play he turns up unexpectedly searching for someone in that familiar playhouse. In the back room to which he is taken we find a midget, a press agent, a ventriloquist and his wife, a dancing team, an illusionist, the theater's manager, the ex-actor who keeps the place, Dan Clancy's wife and her admirer. What is he looking for? They ask him. He cannot quite tell. The truth, perhaps. Perhaps God.

His has been a hard life. He was injured in the theater, lost his child, lost his wife. He does not know that she ran away with another man. He learns that now that he is back. He thought he had suffered enough. Learning about his wife, whom he sees again in this place, he is not too much hurt by it. He feels that he lives to be hurt. Why? That is what he wants to know. Is it true that there is a goodness that rules the lives of men and that we suffer for a reason? Or is it evil that controls the world?

The illusionist, a sinister, clever man, promises to show him truths. He takes those present one by one, makes them talk, makes clear the things that weigh heavily on their minds, interprets these things. This is the truth about them, he says. But is it? He is an illusionist. His truth is something like the truth, but it still remains illusion. Does he represent the forces in control of our destinies? Or is there something better?

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It is that, that Dan Clancy the befuddled stagehand must know. He seems at the end satisfied that there is such a thing as free will and that free will has been misused, misdirected, that is all. The forces that work evil in the world are illusions that deceive us.

Eddie Dowling, who produces the play, is the Dan Clancy, playing him with greatest earnestness and understanding. There are impressive performances by Jerry Austin, Frank Gaby, Leo Chalzel. It is not Mr. Barry's best play. So far as craftsmanship is concerned it seems that he wrote his best plays at the beginning. Now, as if he wanted to be a playwright of a higher type than those bests indicated—he has gone back to begin all over in another vein, learn the way to make plays that are profound. He is still learning.

Gladys Cooper and Philip Merivale have brought over from England a comedy by M. J. Farrell and John Perry called "Spring Meeting." It is to be found at the Morosco Theater where it pictures life among the horse-loving Irish gentry. It could very easily amuse if the authors were more adroit as writers of comedy, for its material seems fruitful and not the conventional material of comedy. The manner in which it is put on display, however, is conventional. The going at the Morosco is heavy more often than not, the pace slow, the spirit not one of animation.

Its story is concerned with an Irish gentleman who gives more of his attention to horses than to humans, has lived a full life to reach a stingy old age. His daughters want to get married. He will not hear of it. A woman who almost married him once comes to visit the household, bringing her son. It is the hope of both of them—since they are penniless though smart mannered—that the son will marry one of the daughters. The other daughter is in love with her father's trusted stable boy. They manage to force the crafty father to let the daughters marry.

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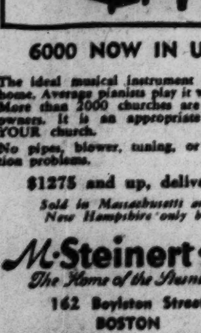

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The Home Forum

For a Small Portion of Sugar

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* * *

FROM A DISTANCE, San Marino is seen to be a steep, almost vertical, isolated rock—Monte Titano and its three peaks. I came up from Rimini on the railway. There were rocks and flowers and white oxen plowing; fields in myriad shades of green, arranged as on an artist's palette, were scattered over the rich slopes: and then at last, when I reached the stone bench under the Persian plane trees, there in the sun lay the other towns of the Republic, dotting the hillside we had just ascended.

From the railway station outside the high wall, I walked through the arched gateway into the town, up narrow streets with flat-stone houses and round-stone pavements which one's feet must negotiate because no vehicle may enter the town, through the market place and around more corners that flaunted new houses, new walls, and all manner of reparations. I passed shops and restaurants from whose balconies came sounds of happy people and aromas of good food. At last, I came to the Piazza with its significant marble statue of Liberty. Have not these twenty-three square miles of world enjoyed liberty for sixteen centuries? Here, too, is the "Palazzo Publico," the Government Palace. It was closed, for everything closes at midday. To see the bust of Abraham Lincoln which it contains I must wait. Treetops at a higher level beckoned to me. There was never a hotter July day! Sounds of hammers had ceased and sounds of dishes became more rampant.

* * *

BEYOND THE SIDE of the Palace, at the end of a narrow walled lane, the trunks of the beckoning trees were visible. Two very small girls sat on a step in an opening in the wall. As I approached, one ran toward me exclaiming, "Belvedere, Belvedere!" What a happy greeting, I thought, and what a sweet child! Truly, this was a belvedere, beautiful to see, for the colors of sky and hills and haze were superb, and here in the cool shade was a fountain against the wall and an old stone bench. As I sat down, the child called to me again. She grew emphatic, with accompanying gesticulations. Slender arms pointed toward the opening in the wall and upward, but from where I sat I could see nothing higher except roofs.

My new friend seated herself beside me. Her name was Marina and she was *cinque anni*; the other child was Gloria, her *amica*. "Belvedere, Belvedere?" This time it was a question that punctuated her hot haste. An ant hurried along the bench near us. Marina knew his name. He was very, very late for dinner! "Do you see the white tablecloth up there on Monte Titano?" she asked then, looking at its cloud covering. "Dinner is ready there, too. Belvedere! Belvedere!" coaxingly.

What could this mean to Marina? I thought of Longfellow's "Excelsior" which I had learned at five, and how I loved shouting:

"Excelsior! Excelsi-or! Excel-see-o-o-or!"

She told me all about *Topolino*, the Italian Mickey Mouse, she danced, she sang. Coins changed hands without enthusiasm. For a purpose I could not understand, she was obviously beguiling me. Then with great tears in her lovely eyes betokening her disappointment, some goal she had failed to reach, she murmured a last faint "Belvedere."

Tears like these I had never seen before. I gathered her in my arms and went through the opening in the wall and up the steps. It was here I came upon the sign "Ristorante Belvedere."

At once she slipped out of my arms, radiant. With my hand in hers she led me to a table under a bougainvilliea, then disappeared like a flash into the building. After the waiter had taken my order, she ran back to me, displaying a little envelope full of sugar. It was her reward!

I never knew what Marina had said about me in the kitchen, but when I had finished my meal, and the waiter had led me through the building to another terrace where I might see Rimini and the glorious, shining shallows of the Adriatic, he whispered something to three distinguished-looking personages who were enjoying the beautiful view. They rose and greeted me, and a little later, after some delightfully informing conversation, they showed me everything of interest in San Marino. Tradition is strong here, and ideals run high, high as the three towers on their Apennine peak from which the wind had now blown the fleecy white-cloud tablecloth that Marina had so carefully laid there, in her campaign for her little packet of sugar.

C. L. L.

Our Simple Country Living

THE house and outbuildings on our new homestead, while amongst the simplest of the surrounding farm homes, were adequate to our needs, and more convenient and nearer the standard of others in our community than the more passionately loved older home had been.

Of course we heated and cooked with stoves in winter, and burned wood that was cut and hauled from our own wood lots, as did almost everybody else. We washed in a basin in the kitchen, but there were the china bowl and pitcher (with accessories) for company in the spare bedroom. . . .

The front door of our house led directly into the parlor and behind it lay the other room (as it was always called), where we sat in the evening and ate when we had company and occasionally at other times, in spite of my father's loud dissent. He much preferred the kitchen, where his old chair was placed beside one window, and our beloved old drop-leaf cherry table, to which my first high chair had been drawn, stood against another. Here, too, were color and light: the huge wall map of the world from which I had learned my letters in infancy; rows of potted geraniums in the window, with a certain rat-tail cactus favored by my mother because it savored of a foreign land; a blue glass hen on the clock shelf in which my father kept horehound drops, and the clock itself, with pointed spires and a shiny pendulum of brass dependably swinging to and fro across a circle of clear glass in a painted scene.

The ticking of the clock and its musical rhythmic informing of the hours, the purring of a cat on a cushioned chair, and the muted burble of a wood fire in the stove were part of the friendly spirit of our own kitchen.—From "Millbrook," by DELLA T. LUTES. (Boston: Little, Brown.)

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"SILVER SAND": *A Photograph by Olive Leigh, A. R. P. S.*

ST. IVES has been for many years a haven for painters and writers. But in spite of the crowds who flock to its generous sunshine when England is held in the grip of winter, there is still a delicious quietude to be found in this Cornish village.

It is not to the picturesque streets, fishermen, and their cottages that the artist has turned for a subject. This beautiful photograph, "Silver Sands," shows a keen sense of tone values. The slender ropes, the little, empty boat, a child, and a dog are heavily shadowed, in dark contrast to the pale coloring of sea and sand. There is no sky visible. The chief interest for the spectator is held by the child. It stands, in unconscious grace, at the edge of the wave, too young perhaps to venture in, but a gallant little figure in its close-fitting cap. The dog is intent on something we cannot see.

Although a photograph, the whole scene is full of color. We can almost declare that there is a luminous greenish-blue in the water around the boat, and that across the wet sands the long wave of quiet sea has left a flounce of silver foam. There is, too, a hint of adventure. To whom does the empty boat belong? The footprints, pitted deeply in the sand, suggest an active going and coming. The child and the dog, we feel content, are waiting for the adventure to begin.

Auguste Rodin, a Sculptor Born

AUGUSTE RODIN was now fourteen; he would have to learn a trade; the family's resources were very limited and it was thus necessary for him to provide for his own needs. He announced that he wished to learn to draw and at first his father resolutely opposed his determination; later he said that if his son was really a born draughtsman he could make practical use of his gift and consented to his entering the school of Decorative Arts. . . .

Up to that time the young man knew nothing of the different artistic mediums; he was not aware that sculptors, before cutting stone or marble, moulded a figure in clay and then took a cast of it in plaster. One day he went up to the modelling room where some students were working from the antique. He was astounded by the sight of the soft clay being kneaded and modelled. How delightful must be this means of reproducing figures, and what joy to see them come to life in one's hands! He determined to try it immediately and his first attempts enchanted him. This would be his life work. Before reaching his fifteenth year, his course was chosen.

At first he modelled fragments: hands, feet, torsos, heads; then he attacked whole figures. He had no disappointments or difficulties; he found at once that he understood the structure of the human body. In studio parlance: "his people hung together." He was a born sculptor.

Thenceforth all his time was devoted to study. Every day at dawn he went to the studio of an old painter named Lauset, a family friend, to work at some canvas or other; from eight until noon he was busy at the Petite Ecole where two instructors, Fort and Lahémelin, had become interested in him. He was fortunate enough to have his work criticized by Carpeaux. . . .

At the stroke of noon Rodin hurried across the Seine to another task, lunching on rolls and a cake of chocolate as he went. He drew from the antique at the Louvre, or went to the Galerie des Estampes in the Bibliothèque Impériale and asked for albums of engravings after Michael Angelo and Raphael, and a huge work entitled *L'Histoire du Costume romain* from which he studied the representation of drapery. More than once he was distressed at having the precious collections refused him. His poverty-stricken appearance and his timid, uneasy demeanour did not inspire confidence on the part of the librarians. When he was able to obtain them his attention was so rapt that he seemed to be waking out of a dream when the words "Closing time, Gentlemen," echoed through the rooms. From the rue de Richelieu he went halfway across Paris, always on foot, of course, to attend a course in drawing at the Gobelins Manufactory from five to eight. There he worked from the nude under the instruction of Lucas.

At home in the evenings he put the finishing touches to his sketches of the afternoon, and, following a practice advocated by Lecoq de Boisbaudran, he drew from memory things he had seen during the day, continuing without interruption far into the night. . . .

He began his career not as a dilettante, but as a workman—a plebeian. Poverty saved him from the sort of artificial education that often weakens the strongest characters. It had prepared him for the struggle and he could have said with Kleber: "My poverty has served me well; I'll stick to it."

Jean-Baptiste Rodin wondered where this frenzy of work would lead his son. When he asked the thin, solemn-faced boy about it, he received the invariable answer: "I intend to be a sculptor." A sculptor, an artist! What madness! It was tempting misfortune. He was displeased and scolded the boy. . . .

He confided in his sister, told her how it distressed him to have his career thwarted. He did not then realize that opposition strengthens the determination and causes one's desire to take deeper root. At that moment he was miserable. Maria was his only confidante, and she was a kind and understanding friend.—JUDITH CLADEL, in "Rodin." (London: Kegan Paul, Trench, Trubner & Co., Ltd. New York: Harcourt, Brace.)

Definition

THIS is Korea:
A green land of hills and vales,
Of poplars in the lowlands
And pines in the highlands,
Of white-clothed people
Reflected in clear streams,
Of men in small black hats,
And straight women striding
With burdens on their heads,
Of children playing under thatched eaves,
And brown cows munching the green grass.
This is Korea.

M. M. M.

Overvloed

[Vertaling in het Nederlandsch van het op deze bladzijde voorkomend artikel over Christian Science (de Christelijke Wetenschap)]

HET was een woeste plaats en er moesten vijf duizend menschen gespijzigd worden. Een jongsken had vijf gerstebrooden bij zich en twee vischkens. Een der discipelen zeide (Joh. 6:9): „Maar wat zijn deze onder zoo velen?" Hoe geheel anders beschouwde Christus Jezus het geval! De gedachten der discipelen waren vol vrees en hun blik was beperkt. Zij zagen een hongerige menigte. Jezus zag hongerende harten: zijn gedachte was geestelijk. Met een volkomen vertrouwen in de volheid van het goede, zag hij op naar den hemel, de harmonie, en hij zegde dank.

Hoe heerlijk werd toen bewezen, dat de goddelijke wet immer werkzaam is in de menschelijke aangelegenheden! De Meester wist, dat voorziening in de eerste plaats geestelijk is en niet stoffelijk. In gehoorzaamheid aan de goddelijke wet keerde hij zich af van het zinnengetuigenis, en demonstreerde hij de waarheid van een aanwezigen overvloed.

Hier zij opgemerkt, dat er in de demonstraties van Christus Jezus nooit een schijn was van ontoereikendheid of van onvolkomen demonstreeren. Altijd werd in den nood voorzien. Er bleef spijze over, nadat de vijf duizend hadden gegeten.

Zoo volkomen werd de kranke mensch genezen, dat hij kon gehoorzamen aan het bevel: „Sta op, neem uw beddeken op en wandel" (Joh. 5:8). Op het woord van den Meester kwam Lazarus uit het graf, „gebonden aan handen en voeten met graftdoeken." Tot de schare, die rondom stond, sprak Jezus met gezag: „Ontbindt hem en laat hem henengaan" (Joh. 11:44). Ieder bewijs, dat nog de aanspraak van den dood overbleef, verdween voor Jezus' erkenning, in de Wetenschap, van den volmaakten mensch, Gods beeld en gelijkenis.

Christian Science (de Christelijke Wetenschap) brengt het feit naar voren, dat deze leer practisch is, door te bewijzen, dat ongetwijfeld in 's menschen nood voorzien wordt, terwijl hij bezig is geestelijk begrijpen te gewinnen. Wat heeft de mensch noodig? Voedsel, onderdak, kleeding, geld—dit zijn wettige menschelijke behoeften. De Meester heeft zijn volgelingen beloofd, dat al deze noodige dingen zullen gegeven worden aan hen, die „eerst het Koninkrijk Gods en zijn gerechtigheid" zoeken (Matth. 6:33). Zij zullen gegeven worden, maar op zichzelf vormen deze dingen niet de aan alles ten grondslag liggende menschelijke behoefte. Wat de menschheid noodig heeft, is God te begrijpen. Geestelijk weten, geestelijk leven—heiligheid—is noodig. Wij moeten werken, opdat zonde, hebzucht, vrees, afgunst en oneerlijkheid plaats zullen maken voor eerlijkheid, onzelfzuchtigheid, reinheid en liefde. Wij hebben noodig te weten, dat wij in werkelijkheid kinderen Gods zijn, en dat de armen der eeuwige Liefde ons omvatten.

Mary Baker Eddy, de Ontdekster en Grondlegster van Christian Science, zegt: „De goddelijke Liefde heeft altijd voorzien en zal altijd voorzien in iederen menschelijken nood" (*Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures*, blz. 494). Om de vervulling van deze belofte te ervaren, behoeven wij slechts gehoorzaam te zijn aan de goddelijke wet. Mogelijk zijn geduld, sterkte, zedelijke moed, eerlijkheid, vertrouwen, of meer vriendelijkheid en zachtheid in onzen dagelijkschen omgang noodig. Liefde voorziet in deze nooden. Wij kunnen ons tot Hem wenden met de volle verzekerdheid, dat het verwezenlijken van Liefde de overwinning brengt over afgunst, hebzucht, critiek, twijfel en vrees, die geen plaats hebben in Zijn koninkrijk.

Gebrek aan iets, wat goed en noodig is, duidt op dwaalgeloof. Alle gebrek komt voort uit het geloof, dat leven, substantie en intelligentie stoffelijk zijn, en dus begrensd en beperkt. Beperktheid gaat altijd samen met geloof aan de stof. Dit feit, met alles wat er mee samenhangt, dienen wij te erkennen. Geen hoeveelheid stoffelijke goederen zal ons bevrijden van het gevoel van beperktheid. Het geneesmiddel voor gebrek, gemis en ontoereikendheid wordt gevonden door het geestelijk begrijpen van het immertegenwoordige goede.

De werkelijke mensch is geestelijk en volmaakt. Hij is alleen bewust van het onbeperkte goede. Wanneer iemand dit begrijpt, kan hij de stoffelijke onderstelling van gebrek ontkennen. Door gebrek en ontoereikendheid te ontkennen en de tegenwoordigheid van geestelijken overvloed te erkennen, voegt de zoekende zich naar Gods wet—de wet van het goede, die immer werkzaam en bereikbaar is in de menschelijke aangelegenheden.

Zoolang wij onze voorziening zoeken in de stof, vinden wij gebrek. Jezus wendde zich van het zinnen-getuigenis af naar Geest, God, toen hij de vijf duizend spijzigde. Het gevolg hiervan was, dat er genoeg en meer dan genoeg was. Wanneer wij onze voorziening in de eerste plaats zoeken in ons salaris, ons banksaldo of een ander stoffelijk iets, werpen wij het gewicht van ons denken aan den kant van beperktheid en gebrek. Bij het zorg dragen voor onze menschelijke aangelegenheden, eischt eerlijkheid, dat wij ons budget sluitend houden; wij mogen er echter volhardend en met blijdschap aanspraak op maken, dat ons werkelijke inkomen niet stoffelijk is, doch geestelijk. Wij kunnen ons afwenden van een beperkt begrip van voorziening en God danken voor de volheid van het goede.

Duizenden Christian Scientisten over de geheele wereld getuigen heden, dat volhardend geestelijk weten zeer practische resultaten afwerpt. Zij, die werkloos waren, hebben bevredigend werk gevonden. Voedsel, kleeding en onderdak zijn hun overvloedigljk geschonken en zieken zijn gezond geworden.

Stervelingen vinden bevrijding van beperkingen door te streven naar een begrijpen van Waarheid. Mrs. Eddy zegt in *Science and Health*, blz. 442: „Christus, Waarheid, geeft stervelingen tijdelijke voeding en kleeding, totdat het stoffelijke, omgevormd door het ideëele, verdwijnt en de mensch geestelijk gekleed en gevoed wordt."

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The Great Dyke Holds Back the Restless North Sea

WALKING along the top of the great dyke which holds back the restless North Sea from the level coast of Walcheren, one is conscious of the strength of this western line of defence. A high wind blew across the flats; larks sang overhead and the blue sky was flecked with small white clouds. On the horizon, the smoke from passing steamers made sepia smudges. The shining mailboat, coming in from England to Flushing, passed West Kapelle at a speed that sent the water lapping up along the dyke.

From the sea edge of this high wall one looks down landwards, as from the rim of a saucer, to where the village lies safe beneath the shelter of its protective height. Houses and streets, gaily painted, as only Holland paints its most simple dwellings, stretch out into the flats, with a windmill set boldly on the edge of the ridge above and a fine church spire dominating the landscape. West Kapelle lies on and by its dyke; the men, other than the fisher folk, are kept hard at work on its structure and maintenance.

They are great builders, these calm Dutchmen. Not long ago they reclaimed more land for Holland from the Zuyder Zee; and where, only a few years ago, lay a waste of waters, fertile farms and grazing pastures stretch within the mighty encircling dyke that has added several thousand acres to the country. On the west, however, it is still the task of the Walcheren defences to keep the sea at bay; and the men of West Kapelle are its lieutenants.

In the autumn the long wooden breakwaters, running far out into the water, must be strengthened and tested; the brushwood mattresses, which lie beneath the sea, weighted with tons of pebbles, renewed where their edges are weak There have been times when the very existence of the villages along the coast was threatened; but this is no new thing in the history of Holland, and life goes on with equanimity and assurance in the bright-painted houses under their red roofs. In the narrow streets leading from the sea, the children play, the girls with blue aprons over their short full skirts and black shawls wound tightly round their bodices.

A vivid, almost fiery temperament is hidden beneath the strong reserve of these island people. In them the Spanish strain is strong, differentiating them sharply from the other Netherlanders. No one has better painted them than the Fleming, Reimond Kimpe, who has settled in Walcheren and whose work as as engineer on the dyke has brought him into intimate contact with the people for many years. His studies of the bronzed fisher-lads, gold earrings under their black curling hair, of the village girls, demure in their lace coifs, and of the dignified elders, men and women alike, are wonderful pieces of portraiture. The workers on the dyke have accepted Kimpe as one of themselves; he has consequently been able to penetrate their reserve as no other living painter of this part of the Netherlands has done.

E. C. D.

Abundance

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IT WAS a desert place and there were five thousand to be fed. A lad had brought five loaves and two small fishes. But a disciple said (John 6:9), "What are they among so many?" How different was the view taken by Christ Jesus! The disciples' thought was fearful and their outlook limited. They saw a hungry multitude. Jesus saw hungering hearts: his thought was spiritual. With supreme confidence in the affluence of good he looked to heaven, harmony, and gave thanks.

What a glorious proof was then given that divine law is ever operating in human affairs! The Master knew that supply is primarily spiritual, not material. In obedience to divine law he turned away from sense testimony and demonstrated the truth of present abundance.

It is to be noted that in the demonstrations of Christ Jesus there was no hint of insufficiency or of incomplete demonstration. The need was always met. There was food left over after the five thousand had been fed.

The impotent man was so completely healed that he was able to obey the command (John 5:8), "Rise, take up thy bed, and walk." At the command of the Master, Lazarus came forth from the tomb, "bound hand and foot with graveclothes." And to those who stood by Jesus said with authority (John 11:44), "Loose him, and let him go." Thus every remaining evidence of the claim of death gave way before Jesus' recognition, in Science, of the perfect man, God's image and likeness.

Christian Science emphasizes the fact that it is practical, by proving that while one is gaining spiritual understanding his human need will surely be met. What is the human need? Food, shelter, clothing, money—these are legitimate human needs. The Master promised his followers that these necessary things should be added to those who sought first "the kingdom of God, and his righteousness" (Matthew 6:33). They were to be added, but these things in themselves do not constitute the fundamental human need. Humanity needs to understand God. There is need for spiritual knowing, spiritual living—for holiness. We need to labor to the end that sin, greed, fear, envy, and dishonesty will give place to honesty, unselfishness, purity, and love. We need to know that, in reality, we are God's children, and that we are held in the arms of everlasting Love.

Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, says (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, p. 494), "Divine Love always has met and always will meet every human need." We have only to be obedient to divine law in order to experience the fulfillment of this promise. The need may be for patience, strength, moral courage, honesty, confidence, or more kindness and gentleness in our daily contacts. Love supplies these needs. We can turn to Him in full assurance that the realization of Love overcomes envy, greed, criticism, doubt, and fear, which have no place in His kingdom.

Lack of any good or needful thing evidences error of belief. All lack arises from the belief that life, substance, and intelligence are material, hence circumscribed and limited. Limitation is always connected with the belief in matter. We need to acknowledge this fact and all that it implies. No amount of material goods will free us from the belief in limitation. The remedy for lack, want, and insufficiency lies in gaining the spiritual understanding of ever-present good.

The real man is spiritual and perfect. He is conscious only of limitless good. Understanding this, one can deny the material supposition of lack. In denying lack and insufficiency and acknowledging the presence of spiritual abundance, the seeker is conforming to God's law—the law of good, which is ever operative and available in human affairs.

So long as we look to matter for our supply, we find lack. Jesus looked away from the evidence of the senses to Spirit, God, when he fed the five thousand. The result was that there was enough and to spare. When we look primarily to a pay envelope, a bank account, or any other material thing for our supply, we throw the weight of our thinking on the side of limitation and lack. In managing our human affairs, honesty demands that we balance our budget; but we can claim persistently and joyously that our real income is not material, but spiritual. We can look away from a limited sense of supply, and thank God for the affluence of good.

Thousands of Christian Scientists all over the world are testifying today that persistent spiritual knowing has very practical results. Those who have been unemployed have found satisfying employment. Abundant food, clothing, and shelter have been supplied, and the sick have been made well.

Mortals find refuge from limitation by seeking an understanding of Truth. As Mrs. Eddy says (*ibid.*, p. 442), "Christ, Truth, gives mortals temporary food and clothing until the material, transformed with the ideal, disappears, and man is clothed and fed spiritually."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Dutch]

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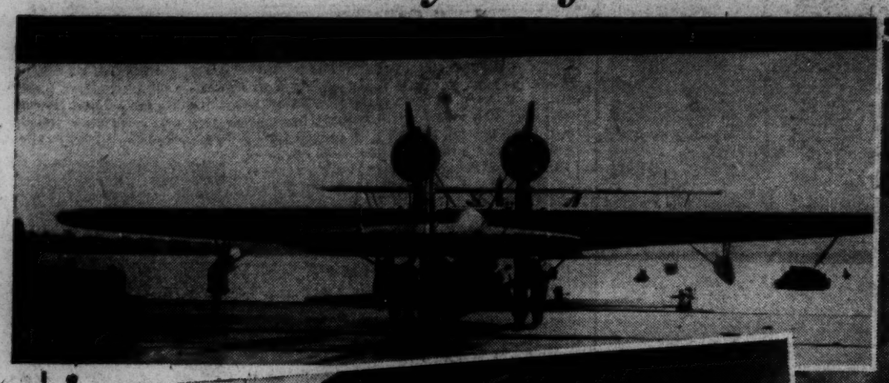
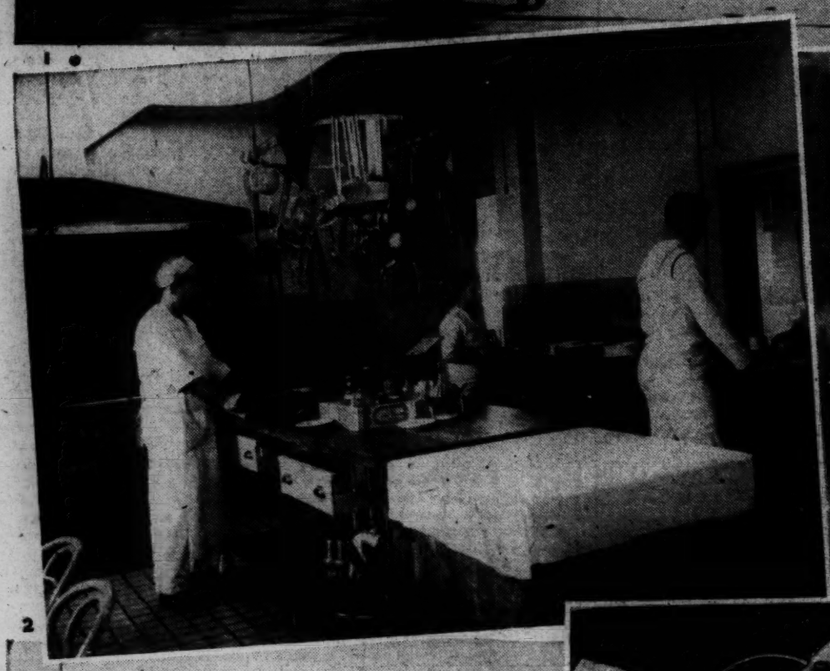
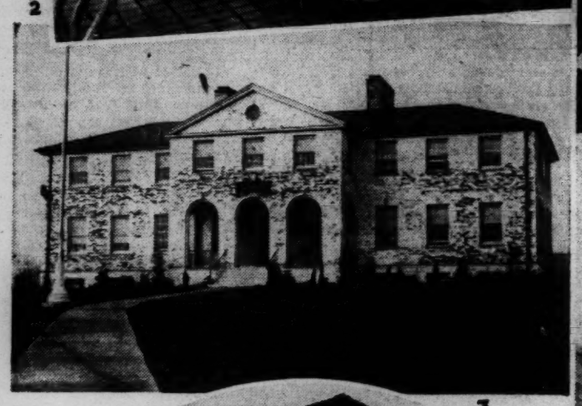
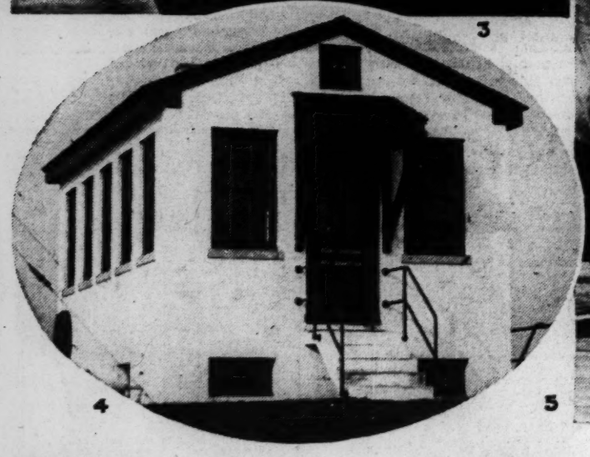
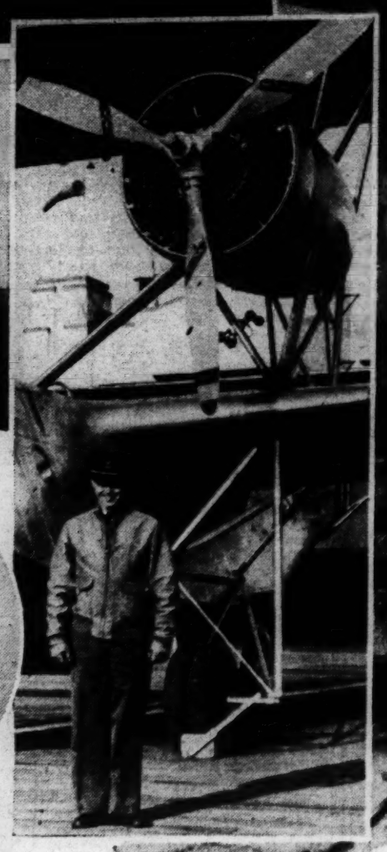
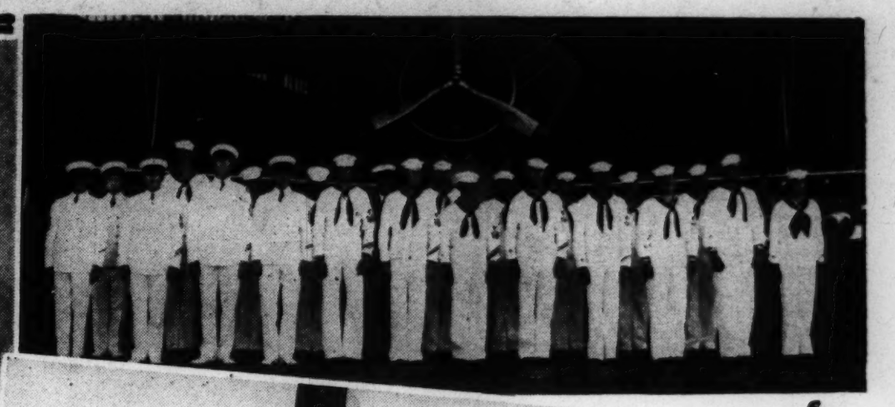












All Pictures Courtesy of United States Coast Guard and by a Staff Photographer

A Day on Duty With the Coast Guard

1. Fokker amphibion framed in doorway of the Coast Guard Air Base hangar at Salem, Mass.
2. Galley in the barracks of the Air Base.
3. The barracks.
4. Radio house where apparatus is kept tuned to receive emergency calls 24 hours a day.
5. Lieut. H. A. Morrison in charge of maintenance.
6. Officers and crew of the Salem Air Base.
7. Pulling the big Hall flying boat up the ramp.
8. View of the hangar with the Hall boat on the ramp in front.

Center. Drawing by Dwight Sturgis, Monitor staff artist, depicting a Coast Guard rescue plane circling above a fishing dory as one of the fishermen signals for help.

Salem's Ships of the Sky

By Robert R. Mullen

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

SALEM, Mass., Dec. 17—There was a time when boys of this old port gazed over at Winter Island, at the harbor's mouth, and longed to sail in one of the little West Indiamen abuilding there. But today they look across the bay with eyes only for the Coast Guard Air Base.

Instead of bestowing rapt attention on the wonders of far places, gathered by Salem boys of other years, and displayed at the Peabody Museum or the Essex Institute, they besiege Commander Frank Leamy for information about how they may become pilots. And no doubt this is as it should be. If all the young men just looked backward we obviously wouldn't go forward very fast.

These young men of Salem may not know that old Richard Derby once built some of his ships on ground now occupied by the Air Base, but they do know every strut and guy wire of the big Grauman amphibian, the Hall boat and the Fokker just as thoroughly as earlier generations knew the rigging of Mr. Derby's Grand Turk or Mr. Hawke's Leander.

Recent Acquisition

The Air Base is one of Salem's more recent acquisitions, having been moved down from Gloucester in 1934. It has a fireproof hanger for the Base's complement of six planes, offices for the directing personnel and a machine shop. The Base also has barracks for the crew of 50 who live on the grounds, on call day and night.

The Salem location gives access to the yachting waters and to the fishing fleet on the banks north and east. Since Marblehead and, indeed, the whole New England coast, is a favorite place for pleasure sailing, and since the fishing fleet is always having some unexpected development or other, the Salem base is one of the busiest in the Coast Guard organization. Yet despite the fact its patrol area extends from Block Island on the South to the Canadian border on the North, the Base averages only about two emergency flights a month. Of course, this is in addition to the regular patrol, training and other flights which totaled 103 last year.

The planes spent 288 hours in the air, patroled 24,960 miles, searching an area covering 191,000 square miles. During these flights they sighted and noted the location of 854 ships, rescued six persons from peril and assisted 31 others.

Service to Fishermen

Its service to the fishing fleet is particularly dramatic. The flying boats make the run to the banks in from one to two hours. The same trip takes a surface vessel about 24 hours.

Landing a six-ton flying boat in a wild sea is no child's play. Getting it off is no simpler. But men of the Coast Guard flying service must carry on that fine tradition so self-sacrificingly built up by shore and cutter stations during all the 140 years they have launched their boats into the churning waves to pull out to ships where men were in peril.

The policy of the Coast Guard is to move the officers from one air station to another at intervals of a year or two, so the men can tell stories of Alaska, the Pacific Islands and other far places with as much flavor as ever enthralled the Salem youngsters of old.

A century ago the Salem boys traded their potatoes and butter for the spices and curiosities of Sumatra. Today the Coast Guard officers tell of swapping soap for Sandwich Island souvenirs.

The men at the Air Base have no complaint with the hardships if only their efforts are of real service. What they do object to is the call where a crew of two pilots, a flight mechanic, a radio man and chief pharmacists mate venture out into the rough sea and air, negotiate an indescribably difficult landing, and a risky approach to a trawler only to find the need of rescue only of minor necessity.

The Salem Base makes its own minor repairs and overhauls its flying equipment. This department of the work is under Lieut. H. A. Morrison, maintenance officer. The radio and photograph work is under Lieut. Junior Grade T. W. Holtzman. The machine work is under the direction of Machinist J. R. Orndorff, while responsibility for the food and living conditions of the men rests with Chief Pay Clerk C. C. Humphries.

Harvard Men Must Eat Alone

Harvard University officials, who recently favored the new graduate dining hall co-operative with a loan of $3,000, were today not nearly so much in favor of co-educational co-operatives. In fact, the university threatened to withdraw its $3,000 loan if the graduates continued to include Radcliffe graduate students in their enterprise.

So, not without some twinges of conscience—for the Radcliffe girls are rumored to have been the originators of the dining hall plan, and have been its enthusiastic exponents throughout—the co-operative is not to include the feminine contingent.

Dean Willard L. Sperry, of the Divinity School, remained adamantine before a final delegation from the "co-ed co-op," in refusing to permit mixed company in the basement of Andover Hall, site of the lunchroom. Radcliffe authorities also insisted that the girls withdraw from the movement they helped originate.

The Harvard graduate students thus will eat, as Harvard undergraduates have always eaten—only with male company.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Cloudy and unpleasant weather, light rain probable tonight and Sunday; slightly warmer, with lowest temperature in the upper 30's tonight; colder by Monday morning; moderate east to southeast winds.

Maine: Occasional rain on the coast and rain or snow in the interior tonight and Sunday; warmer tonight except in the extreme southwest portion.

New Hampshire: Probable occasional rain tonight and Sunday, slightly warmer tonight.

Vermont: Light rain tonight turning to snow flurries Sunday; slightly colder Sunday.

Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island: Probably occasional rain tonight and Sunday; slightly warmer tonight.

Atlantic Coast—Eastport to Sandy Hook: Fresh winds, mostly southeast; rain tonight and Sunday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	32	32	Minneapolis	8	8
Bermuda	68	66	New Orleans	42	42
Chicago	18	18	New York	40	38
Denver	22	12	Norfolk	42	40
			Philadelphia	38	32
Kansas City	22	20	St. Louis	26	24
Los Angeles	54	54	San Francisco	54	54
Miami	58	56	Washington	36	34

A—7:30 a. m. E. S. T. Dec. 17.
B—Minimum, Dec. 16.

High Tides at Boston

Saturday, 8:09 p. m.; height, 8.6 feet.
Sunday, 8:39 a. m.; height, 9.8 feet.
Sunday, 9:04 p. m.; height, 8.6 feet.
Monday, 9:18 a. m.; height, 9.5 feet.
Light all vehicles by 4:43 p. m.
Light all vehicles by 4:42 p. m. Sunday.

Ways Sought to Employ Youth

A solution for youth unemployment was sought today in four round-table discussions sponsored by the Massachusetts Civic League at the Parker House. Problems from industrial, labor, school, and public and private agency standpoints were considered at the four sections of the conference.

Executives of 17 New England industries opened the program by analyzing the problem as it affects them. Abolition of fee charging in unemployment bureaus, and the latest Government apprenticeship program were the chief topics.

Recommendations for reducing the number of youth unemployed were put forward at a luncheon conference with Lieut. Gov.-Elect Horace T. Cahill and Dr. Richard D. Allen of Providence, R. I., consultant for the U. S. Office of Education in the field of guidance as the principal speakers.

Boston Shoe Concern Gets Navy Contract

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Navy awarded a contract Dec. 16 for 100,000 pairs of shoes to the Joseph M. Herman Shoe Company, Boston.

The contract included 25,000 pairs of high shoes at $2.96 each and 75,000 pairs of low shoes at $2.76 each.

Pre-Trial Speeds Justice

Adoption of the pre-trial as a permanent feature of Federal justice, at least in Massachusetts where it has cut a list of jury cases nearly in half in three weeks and sharply reduced the lengthy wait before trial, is apparently assured, according to statistics compiled by Judge George C. Sweeney, Federal pre-trial Judge here.

First of the Federal courts to install pre-trial under the new rules, Judge Sweeney's session has been held in the morning every day during the past three weeks, with one exception. During that time, Judge Sweeney has pre-tried 313 jury cases, reducing the trial list 41 per cent, with possibilities that an additional 15 per cent will be settled before coming to trial.

Adopted in 1935 by the Massachusetts State Courts, the pre-trial's venture into Federal judicial procedure here has been followed closely by observers in all parts of the country. Visitors to both State and Federal sessions have been frequent.

The following statistics were announced by Judge Sweeney:

Settled at pre-trial call	95
Dismissed	29
Defaults and nonsuits	6
Sent to jury-waived session	41
Sent to jury list (after pre-trial)	142
Total	313

Twenty-nine cases scheduled for pre-trial were taken off the list or referred to a master.

At a pre-trial attorneys meet with the presiding judge to discuss and analyze their cases, eliminate unessential matters of proof, and reduce issues to a minimum, and, where possible, settle the case. No stenographic record is taken.

The pre-trial is expected to reduce the time between filing suit and actual trial to nearly three months, about one half the time now required. Its success and usefulness depend to a great extent upon the co-operation and willingness of the bar, according to Judge Sweeney. However, no attorney is compelled or expected to surrender the rights of his client.

D. B. McC.

'El' Reduces Fares Of Children Next Week

Fares for children between the ages of 5 and 14 years will be reduced to 5 cents during Christmas week from 9 a. m. to 4:30 p. m. and after 6:30 p. m., officials of the Boston Elevated Railway have announced.

The special fare will be in effect from Monday until the day after Christmas. During rush hours, 7 to 9 o'clock in the morning and 4:30 to 6:30 o'clock in the afternoon, the regular 10-cent fare will be in effect. On Christmas Day and Monday, however, the 5-cent fare will be in effect all day.

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Radio Programs—Page 11

Theaters

Colonial—
"The Merchant of Yonkers," farce by Thornton Wilder, starring Jane Cowl. Presented by Herman Shumlin in the American Theater Society Subscription series, 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays, 2:30.

Copley—
"Dus Groise Gevins" ("200,000"), by Sholem Aleichem. Presented by the Federal Theater Yiddish Players. 8:30. Through Dec. 18.

Movies

Brookline Village—
"Garden of the Moon," with Pat O'Brien, 3:35, 6:30, 9:20. Also "Girls on Probation," with Ronald Reagan, Jane Bryan and Anthony Averill, 2, 5:05, 8.

Coolidge Corner—
"Service de Luxe," 1:30, 4:45, 8:05, with Constance Bennett. Also "Moonlight Sonata," 3:25, 6:45, 10:05.

Exeter—
Charles Bickford and Nan Grey in "The Storm," 2, 4:55, 7:50. Also "Five of a Kind," featuring the Dionne Quintuplets, 3:15, 6:10, 9:10. Tomorrow: Clark Gable and Myrna Loy in "Too Hot to Handle." Also "The Higgins Family," with James, Lucille, and Russell Gleason.

Fine Arts—
"Bob, Son of Battle," 1:40, 3:40, 5:40, 7:40, 9:40. "March of Time," 1:15, 3:15, 5:15, 7:15, 9:15.

Keith Memorial—
"Secrets of a Nurse," with Edmund Lowe and Helen Mack, 10:50 a. m., 1:40, 4:35, 7:15, 10. Also "Swing Sister, Swing," with Ken Murray, Eddie Quillan, Kathryn Kane and Ted Weems, 9:30 a. m., 12:15, 3:00, 5:50, 8:35.

Metropolitan—
"Sarajevo," with Ray Milland and Olympe Bradna, 10 a. m., 1:05, 4:05, 7:10, 10. Also "Ride a Crooked Mile," featuring Frances Farmer, Leif Erickson and Akim Tamiroff, 11:40 a. m., 2:40, 5:45, 8:45.

B. K. O. Boston—
"Valley of the Giants," featuring Wayne Morris, Claire Trevor and Charles Bickford, 10 a. m., 1:05, 5:10, 7:10, 10:10. Also "Mr. Doodle Kicks Off," with Joe Penner, 11:25 a. m., 2:35, 5:35, 8:35.

State and Orpheum—
"The Great Waltz," starring Luise Rainer, Fernand Gravet and Miliza Korjus. Orpheum: 9:25 a. m. Both theaters: 12:35, 3:50, 7, 10:10. Also "A Christmas Carol," with Reginald Owen and Gene Lockhart. Both theaters: 11:20 a. m., 2:35, 6:45, 8:55.

Fenway and Paramount—
"Angels With Dirty Faces," featuring James Cagney and Pat O'Brien. Fenway: 1, 3:55, 6:50, 9:45. Paramount: 9, 12, 3:10, 6:20, 9:30. Also "Down on the Farm," with The Jones Family. Fenway 2:45, 5:40, 8:35. Paramount: 10:45 a. m., 1:55, 5:05, 8:15.

Tremont—
"The Baroness and the Butler," with William Powell and Annabella. Also "The Scoundrel," with Julie Hayden. Continuous from 8:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m. Tomorrow: "Three Blind Mice," with Joel McCrea, Loretta Young and Marjorie Weaver. Also "Three Comrades," featuring Margaret Sullivan, Fanchot Tone and Robert Young.

Wellesley Hills Community Playhouse—
John Barrymore, Marjorie Weaver and George Murphy in "Hold That Co-Ed." Also Jane Withers in "Keep Smiling." Daily at 2:30 and 7:45.

Uptown—
"Brother Rat," with Priscilla Lane and Wayne Morris. 1, 4:05, 7:10, 10:15. Also "A Man to Remember," with Anne Shirley, Lee Bowman and Granville Bates. 2:35, 5:40, 8:45.

Strand—
James Stewart and Margaret Sullavan in "Shopworn Angel." Also "Boo-loo," with Colin Tapley. Tomorrow: Mickey Rooney and Lewis Stone in "Love Finds Andy Hardy." Also "Past Company," with Melvyn Douglas.

University—
"Service de Luxe," with Constance Bennett, Vincent Price and Charles Ruggles. 3:15, 6:30, 9:40. Also "Arkansas Traveler," with Bob Burns and Fay Bainter. 1:35, 4:50, 8:05. Tomorrow: Wayne Morris and Priscilla Lane in "Brother Rat." Also "Torchy Gets Her Man," with Glenda Farrell.

Music

Symphony Hall—
Concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Ilona Maria Sanroma, soloist. Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor. 8:15.

Other Events

Boston Garden—
Sonja Henie and her Hollywood Ice Revue. 8:30. Extended through Monday night.

Tomorrow

Music

First Church in Boston, Berkeley and Marlboro Streets—
Third in the series of "Hours of Organ Music," by William E. Zeuch. 4:30.

Museum of Fine Arts—
Program of songs from the fifteenth to the eighteenth century with harpsichord. Claude Jean Chiasson, harpsichordist. Isabel French, soprano. 2:30 to 3:30.

Boston Public Library—
Christmas Program. Pearl Bates Morton, soprano; Elizabeth Allen, harpist; Norman Soderjena, violinist. Hortense Creel Railsback, dramatic reader. Carolyn King Hunt, pianist. 8.

Boston Conservatory of Music—
Choral and orchestral program by Boston Conservatory of Music. David Holden, conductor. Donna Hitchcock, accompanist. 4.

Jordan Hall—
Concert of Christmas music by the Perkins Institute for the Blind. John P. Hartwell, conductor. 3:30.

Free public lecture on Christian Science by John Randall Dunn, C. S. B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Salem, in the Unitarian Church, Essex Street, Salem, 3:30 p. m.

Free public lecture on Christian Science by John Randall Dunn, C. S. B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Needham, in the Church Edifice, 870 Great Plain Avenue, Needham, 8 p. m.

Other Events

Ford Hall Forum—
Debate by Charles C. Batchelder and Norman Thomas on "Can We Have Recovery Under Capitalism?" 7:45.

Nation-Wide Poll Picks Football Referee for Top—Sees Davis Cup Chance

Getchell Heads List of Oddity Sport Incidents

(Note—This is sixth of a series analyzing results of the eighth annual Associated Press sports poll. It deals with replies of the nation's sports editors to the query: What was the oddest or most freakish, sports incident of 1938?)

NEW YORK, Dec. 1?. (AP)—John (Wrong Down) Getchell, of Minneapolis, wins the doubtful honor of contributing sports' outstanding oddity during 1938.

Getchell's slip of the tongue—he said third lown when he should have said fourth—not only aided Notre Dame to whip Carnegie Tech but also gained recognition as the year's most freakish incident from the 70 sports editors participating in the Associated Press' eighth annual poll.

38 Nominated Getchell

All told 38 sports editors nominated the Getchell incident and no other sports oddity came even close.

The Minneapolis referee made his famous decision on Oct. 22. Carnegie and Notre Dame were locked in a scoreless draw in the fourth quarter. Carnegie had possession of the ball near mid-field when Paul Friedlander, Carnegie quarterback, asked Getchell what down it was. Getchell said "third" and Friedlander called for a running play which failed to make first down. Getchell then declared it had been fourth down and the ball went over on Carnegie's 46-yard line. Notre Dame scored the only touchdown of the game three plays later. Had Friedlander played it as fourth down, he undoubtedly would have kicked and Carnegie's only defeat of the season might have been avoided.

John Vander Meer's two successive no-hit, no-run games ranked as the No. 2 oddity of the year, followed by the 2-2 football draw played by Virginia Military and Virginia Tech and the collision between Stanley Hack and Bill Jurges over a dinky infield roller in the second game of the World Series, costing the Cubs two runs. Close behind in the balloting was Ferebee's series of golf marathons.

Football Leads

Football furnished its full share of oddities, including the victories Duke and Notre Dame scored over Pitt and Minnesota although each made only one first down; Temple's 26-26 tie with Boston College; Detroit's 7-6 victory over Santa Clara after Gus Dorais, Detroit coach, had suggested the game be played with the try for extra point eliminated; Ohio State's football strike on the eve of the Michigan game; Iowa State's feat in scoring two touchdowns in the last four minutes to tie Kansas State, 13-13; and Jack Dodd's "theft" of the ball and 90-yard run for touchdown in Nebraska's game with Minnesota.

Southern California kicking on fourth down with one foot to go and trailing Washington 7-6 late in their game; Occidental using two centers against Colorado College and both scoring touchdowns; the "twelfth man" episode in Xavier-Providence game; Paul Kromer's 46-yard punt return for Michigan against Penn when Kromer first fumbled the ball, recovered it on the bounce and scored without losing a stride; two touchdowns in three minutes in a high school game at Paducah, Ky., and an incident in a high school game at Chillicothe, Ohio, when a forward pass was intercepted by a defensive player who, after running a few steps, passed laterally toward a teammate only to see the original forward passer come up fast to intercept the lateral and run for a touchdown.

Other Oddities

Among the other oddities mentioned were slow-footed Gabby Hartnett stealing home for the winning run against the Phillies; Ray Ainsley taking 19 strokes on one hole in the National Open Golf Championship; a Harvard polo pony kicking in the goal that won the Intercollegiate indoor title for Yale; the perfect 300 rolled by a one-armed bowler; and the jailing of Baron Gottfried von Cramm by Nazi authorities.

A Turn Around the Sports Reel

By a Staff Photographer; Wide World

Left to right: Clark Hodder, new Harvard varsity hockey coach, and assistant, Skeets Canterbury. The latter is the senior member of the Harvard coaching regime, having started in 1916. George Pantano, Boston University basketball forward. George Preston Marshall, owner of the Washington Redskins, who saw his team eliminated from defending the title they won last year in a recent game against the New York Giants at the Polo Grounds. Eric (Red) Tipton, Duke back, who kept Pittsburgh deep in its own territory by his clever corner kicks and who will do the kicking against Southern California in the Rose Bowl game.

Sporting Around the Hub

Dominate Trade Market

As the theatrical reporter would write—"Boston stole the show."

During the past two weeks, particularly at the annual major league convention in New York, the Bees and Red Sox dominated the trading market—the Bees in their search for batting punch and the Red Sox in their hunt for improved pitching. Nineteen players changed hands between Boston and other major cities.

The Bees have added Al Todd and Johnny Dickshot of Pittsburgh, Buddy Hassett and Fred Frankhouse of Brooklyn, and Jimmy Outlaw of Syracuse. They parted with Ray Mueller, Gene Moore, Ira Hutchinson and Joe Stripp.

The Red Sox gave up Ben Chapman, Pinky Higgins, Archie McKain and Johnny Marcum; received Dennis Galehouse, Tom Irwin, Elden Auker, Jake Wade, Chet Morgan and Tommy Carey.

Ernie Schwotzer, former all-state guard at Waltham High School, will captain next year's football eleven at Boston College. He prepped at St. John's, Danvers.

Harvard started its third undefeated swimming campaign last night by ducking the Alumni, 40 to 26. The visitors, led by Capt. Charley Hutter of last year's varsity, won only the 50 and 100-yard freestyles, and the 200-yard freestyle relay.

A 42-game schedule is announced by the Eastern Intercollegiate Basketball League. Cornell and Pennsylvania open the season Jan. 7 at Philadelphia. Harvard meets Cornell four evenings later.

Using a revamped lineup in an attempt to break into the victory column, Northeastern opens its home basketball schedule at Johnson Memorial gym tonight against Clark University of Worcester.

After having surprised itself by taking the Junior Olympics over the jumps 3 to 1 last Tuesday, Harvard's varsity hockey team is facing the game with Southern California at the Arena tonight with something approaching confidence. That statement, however, needs a little explanation.

The Crimson is a team stripped by graduation of most of last year's stars. Capt. Austie Harding, the team's spark-plug who should win high honors in eastern intercollegiate hockey circles this season, played only a few minutes of Tuesday's game because of injury.

Now, with Austie back, why shouldn't Harvard—which beat the Juniors even without its star center by a larger margin than did Yale in its 4-to-3 win, feel a little better at the thoughts of meeting the Trojans, who lost to Toronto 8 to 3 this week. The boys don't seem to care that the Californians are billed as a team of Canadians speedy skaters, and husky defense. They just look at the record.

Anyway, it should be a good game.

Dartmouth hoopsters start on a 6,000-mile Christmas vacation trip Monday to play games with Toledo at Toledo, Western Reserve at Cleveland, Denver at Denver, and Stanford at San Francisco. The coast game will be played Dec. 29, and the team will be back at Hanover to meet Boston University Jan. 7.

Following a midnight practice session at the Arena Thursday, the Boston Olympics left last night for Canada to meet Cornwall and Valleyfield over the week end. All members of the team made the trip except Junie Allen and Gene Emerson. Emerson is scheduled to join the team for the Valleyfield game Saturday.

For the second year Dartmouth's varsity swimmers will spend Christmas vacation in training at Fort Lauderdale, Fla., where they will arrive around the 20th. Team members making the trip with Coach Sid Hazelton include Irving Stein, backstroke; Walter Lipman, backstroke; Charlie Treman, distance man; John Peacock, freestyle; Allan Van Wie, breaststroke, and Ez Crowley, freestyle.

Tomorrow night Tiny Thompson will greet his old team mates at Detroit. The Bruins face him for the first time in Thompson's major league career and the result will be interesting. In the Bruin net will be Frankie Brimsek, who, in his first year with the team, has already broken Tiny's consecutive scoreless minutes record.

Henry McCarthy sends his M. I. T. varsity basketball team against Colby tonight in the Tech Hangar at Cambridge. The Engineers have defeated Harvard and New Hampshire, and dropped a 33-to-29 decision to Trinity.

The strong Boston University quintet, paced by Capt. Saul Nechtem, meets Harvard in the Indoor Athletic Building this evening.

The Crimson five plays only one game next week, meeting Wesleyan varsity from Middletown, Conn., on Tuesday. After the Christmas vacation period Harvard meets Tufts at Medford Jan. 2.

Boston Red Sox Attack Brought Largest Scores

American League Offensive Table

(Large scores, 10 runs or more, for and against)

Club	For	Agst	P.C.
Boston	28	14	.667
New York	26	13	.658
Cleveland	20	11	.645
Chicago	16	13	.552
Detroit	18	17	.514
Washington	18	29	.383
St. Louis	11	24	.314
Philadelphia	11	26	.297
	137	137	

By Edwin Rumill

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Although the Yankees walked off with a wide majority of the American League offensive leaderships last season, Boston's second-place Red Sox salvaged a few in the final analysis. Along with compiling the highest team batting average over the 154-game schedule, the Fenway outfit rolled up the largest single-game score.

In the first half of the Fenway Park double-header Aug. 27, Joe Cronin and his team mates snowed the Chicago White Sox under, 19 to 6. Every player on the local club made at least one hit, for a grand total of 22. Johnny Peacock had four out of five, driving in five runs. He also scored three times himself.

The Red Sox proved their ability to play defensive ball that same afternoon by blanking the White Sox in the second half of the twin bill, 1 to 0.

Boston scored 14 runs or better eight times during the race for second place, as compared with six times for the Yankees and four by the White Sox. The Red Sox counted 16 times against both the St. Louis Browns and Philadelphia Athletics. The Bostonians scored 10 runs or more in 28 contests, for a leadership.

The Detroit Tigers passed the 14 level only twice, but on one occasion defeated Washington, 18 to 12. The Capital City club had a good offensive record, but its defense yielded 10 runs or more on 29 occasions. A list of large scores by winning teams follows:

Boston 19, Chicago 6.
Detroit 18, Washington 12.
Boston 16, St. Louis 2.
Boston 16, Philadelphia 4.
Chicago 16, Washington 3.
New York 16, Detroit 3.
New York 14, Philadelphia 3.
New York 16, Washington 1.
New York 16, St. Louis 12.
New York 15, Cleveland 9.
New York 15, Cleveland 3.
Cleveland 15, Washington 3.
Boston 18, Cleveland 3.
Chicago 15, Boston 2.
Detroit 15, Boston 1.
Philadelphia 15, Boston 7.
Boston 14, Cleveland 12.
Philadelphia 14, Boston 11.
Chicago 14, Cleveland 11.
Boston 14, Detroit 8.
Boston 14, St. Louis 4.
Boston 14, Washington 4.
Philadelphia 14, Cleveland 2 (Seven ins.).
Washington 14, Philadelphia 2.
Chicago 14, Washington 5.
Philadelphia 14, Chicago 4.

College Hockey Results

Brown 4, Colby 0.
Yale 12, Boston U. 1.

Riggs Figures Davis Cup Hopes Are Fair for 1939

CHICAGO, Dec. 17 (AP)—Bobby Riggs, America's top-ranking amateur tennis player since Don Budge turned pro, has but one burning ambition these days: keep the Davis Cup in the United States.

And he thinks it can be done if the first flight candidates for the Cup team "get into perfect condition and make every effort to reach their peak for the international matches."

"I think," Riggs said, "that we have an even chance to retain the Cup even if Budge is gone, but I wouldn't say our chance is better than 50-50.

"We should be able to round up a good team from the candidates. I rate Sid Wood, Elwood Cooke, Frank Kovacs, Gene Mako, Bitsy Grant and Joe Hunt as definite Cup possibilities in the singles, but I don't know whether all are available.

"In the doubles, the only thing to do is give all tandems an ample chance to show their stuff, then pick the one with the best record. The United States is bound to miss Budge and Mako in the doubles, but Mako may be able to find another partner who can carry on with him. I hear he's planning now to play with Jack Tidball of Seattle."

Riggs, whose initial invasion of the East three years ago brought him 4th place in the national rankings at the age of 18, plans to skip most of the winter meets this season and conserve his energy for a strenuous summer.

"I've been wanting to go to Europe for two years, so I'm going over next year for my first try at the French and Wimbledon titles," he said, adding that he would also take in several eastern tournaments and, of course, the national singles competition.

Asked if pro tennis might eventually claim him, Riggs said:

"I haven't any ideas about pro tennis at all. All I'm interested in right now is keeping in trim to do my best in helping this country hold onto the Davis Cup."

Chess—By Frederick R. Chevalier

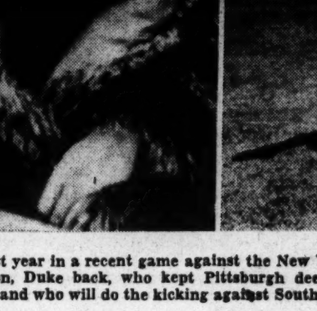
Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Dec. 17, 1938

Problem No. 2097

By Ben S. Wash

Black 5 Pieces

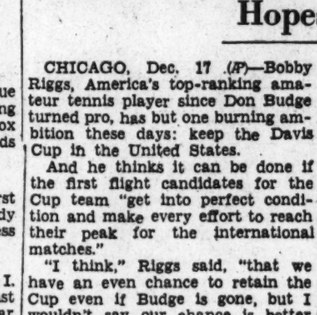


White to play and mate in two. 5 Pieces
(Brighton and Hove Society, Nov. 8 1902)

Problem No. 2098

By Ben S. Wash

Black 4 Pieces



White to play and mate in three. 6 Pieces
(First publication unknown)

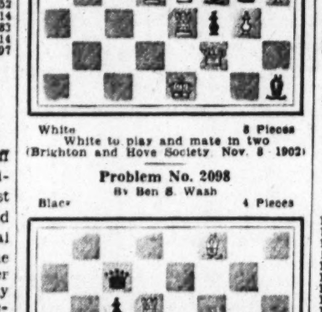
Solutions to Problems

No. 2096. Q-Q3
No. 2096. 1. K-Q5 R-R2
2. Q-K16ch
1. —— R-R4
2. QxRch
1. —— P-R6
2. Kt-Kt3ch
1. —— Kt-B6
2. Kt-Q4ch
1. —— P-Q3
2. Q-K6ch!!
1. —— Kt-B3
2. QxPch

End-Game No. 437. White wins: 1 R-R4 B-K12 2 PxB! RxR; 3 B-Kt5. R(R8)xKP; 4 RxR RxR; 5 QxPch!. Resigns.

End-Game No. 438

Black 12 Pieces



White to play and win. 12 Pieces
(Rubinstein-Burn Ostend 1906. A characteristic Rubinstein combination.)

Notes

The newest venture in chess periodicals is the "Mid-West Problemist," published by E. B. Hanna, 2450 Indiana Avenue, Chicago, who formerly devoted his energies to the "Mid-West Chess and Checker News." Miss Pauline H. Papp one of the country's few women problem enthusiasts, is in charge of the problem department. Garnets and Diamonds is the heading of a section edited by Burney M. Marshall, Louisiana composer who opens with a historical sketch and problem of Sam Loyd. Another section is devoted to "Personalities of Problemland" and begins with a few facts about Dr. P. G. Keeney, well-known Kentucky problemist and editor of the now defunct chess column of the Cincinnati Enquirer and one of his problems.

At the present time this modest periodical consists of eight pages, but as it proves more successful, additional sections are planned.

Here is the first of Fine's two defeats of Alekhine in the recent Dutch tournament. Alekhine delays winning back a pawn in an old-fashioned Ruy Lopez, and after complicated mid-game play gradually drifted into a lost ending.

Ruy Lopez

Alekhine White	Fine Black	Alekhine White	Fine Black
1 P-K4	P-K4	36 BxP	BxB
2 Kt-KB3	Kt-QB3	37 KtxBch	KtxKt
3 B-Kt5	P-QR3	38 RxKt	R-B5
4 B-R4	Kt-B3	39 K-K3	K-Q2
5 Castles	KtxP	40 P-B4	K-B3
6 P-Q4	P-QKt4	41 R-Q	K-Q2
7 B-Kt3	P-Q4	42 R-KB	K-K2
8 PxP	B-Kt3	43 K-Q3	P-Kt4
9 P-B3	B-K2	44 RPxP	PxP
10 Kt-Q4	KtxKP	45 P-B5	Kt-B
11 P-B3	Kt-KB3	46 P-B6ch	K-Q2
12 Q-K2	Kt-B5	47 P-R4	Kt-Kt3
13 B-B2	Q-Q2	48 PxP	Kt-Kt4ch
14 P-QKt3	Kt-Kt3	49 K-Q2	PxP
15 R-K	CastlesKR	50 Kt-Q4	KtxP
16 B-Kt5	KR-K	51 KtxP	Kt-K4
17 Kt-Q2	Kt-R4	52 Kt-Q4	P-Kt5
18 BxB	RxB	53 K-B2	R-K1
19 Q-K3	P-Kt3	54 Kt-B5	R-KKt1
20 P-KKt4	Kt-Kt2	55 Kt-Kt3	R-KR
21 P-Kt4	QR-K	56 R-B3	Kt-B6
22 Q-B4	Kt-R5	57 R-K3	R-R6
23 R-K3	Q-Q3	58 Kt-B5	Kt-K4
24 QxQ	PxQ	59 P-Kt5	R-B6
25 QR-K	R-B2	60 Kt-Q4	RxP
26 Kt-Kt	B-Q2	61 P-Kt6	K-B
27 RxRch	BxR	62 Kt-Kt5	P-K16
28 B-Kt3	Kt-Kt3	63 K-Kt3	R-Kt3
29 K-B3	K-B	64 R-KKt3	P-B4
30 R-Q	Kt-K3	65 R-QR3	K-Kt2
31 Kt-K2	B-B3	66 R-Q2	P-B5
32 Kt-R3	K-K2	67 KtxPch	RxKt
33 Kt-B2	Kt-QB5	68 RxR	P-Kt7
34 Kt-K3	P-R3	Resigns	
35 P-KR4	Kt-Kt3		

It must have been a source of great satisfaction to Alekhine to defeat his two rivals, Capablanca and Euwe, in the Dutch tournament. The game below shows how Capablanca lost.

The French Defense proved unsatisfactory for Black in a number of games in this tournament.

French Defense

Alekhine White	Capablanca Black	Alekhine White	Capablanca Black
1 P-K4	P-K3	20 P-R4	Kt-R3
2 P-Q4	P-Q4	21 P-R5	QKt-Kt4
3 Kt-Q2	Kt-KB3	22 Kt-R4	Kt-K5
4 P-K5	KKt-Q2	23 Q-Kt3	K-B2
5 B-Q3	P-QB4	24 P-B3	QKt-Kt4
6 P-QB3	QKt-B3	25 P-Kt4	PxP
7 Kt-K2	Q-Kt3	26 B-Kt6ch	K-Kt
8 Kt-Kt3	PxP	27 BxP	Kt-Bsq
9 PxP	B-Kt5ch	28 BxKtch	RxB
10 K-B	B-K2	29 Kt-Kt6	B-Q
11 P-QR3	Kt-B	30 QR-QB	B-K
12 P-QKt4	B-Q2	31 K-Kt3	Q-KB3
13 B-K3	Kt-Q	32 KxP	Kt-R5
14 Kt-B3	P-QR4	33 KtxKt	QxRPch
15 Kt-QR4	Q-R3	34 K-Kt3	Q-B3
16 P-Kt5	P-QKt3	35 Kt-KB3	P-R4
17 P-Kt3	P-B4	Black lost through exceeding the time limit.	
18 K-Kt2	Kt-B2		
19 Q-Q2	P-R3		

Ford Frick Sailed

NEW YORK, Dec. 17 (AP)—Ford C. Frick, President of the National Baseball League, sailed on the Queen Mary yesterday for a month's vacation in Europe. He was accompanied by Mrs. Frick. They will spend the holidays with their son, Frederick, at Cambridge, England. They also plan to visit France, Switzerland and Italy.

College Swimming Results

Wesleyan 47, Coast Guard 38.
Williams 54, Fordham 11.
Harvard 46, Alumni 36.

By-Plays

By George M. R. Holmes
Sports Editor

A Fine Nomination

Holcombe Ward for President. That is a re-nomination which will meet the approval of everyone connected with the United States Lawn Tennis Association, and his re-election to the office which he has held during the past two years is sure to be a unanimous one. There is no precedent being broken in giving the head of this organization a third term if he desires it, and it is indeed fortunate that the present encumbent is willing to continue the work he has been carrying on. This is a year when the U. S. L. T. A. is going to need him as its leader. It is also pleasing to know that he will have the able assistance of almost all of the men who have held the other official positions in the Association.

Holcombe Ward

A Brilliant Record

Few men connected with lawn tennis in the United States have had a more brilliant record than Holcombe Ward. He first came into prominence as an undergraduate at Harvard University just before the beginning of the present century when he paired with Dwight F. Davis to win the U. S. doubles championship three years in succession. Then he was a member of the first United States Davis Cup team, which defeated England in 1900. He also won the U. S. singles championship in 1904, and won the doubles championship with Beals C. Wright as a partner after Davis had retired from championship play. And the end of his coming term will find him completing over 39 years of active service in lawn tennis.

Three Big Tasks Ahead

There are three big tasks ahead of the U. S. L. T. A. this year. One is the development of a Davis Cup team that will successfully defend that trophy. Another is the changing of the present footfault rule. The third is the question of holding open championship tournaments. The first of these is entirely up to the U. S. L. T. A. and the players who will be available. The other two involve not only the American authorities, but also the International Lawn Tennis Federation, of which the U. S. L. T. A. is a member. We feel very sure the footfault rule will be changed; but when it comes to the building of a winning Davis Cup team and the holding of open championships it is a different question.

No Budge to Depend Upon

Next year there will be no Don Budge to pick as the No. 1 man for the Cup team. It must be admitted that filling his shoes is going to be a real task. There is no one in sight today who can come near doing it. Bobby Riggs, Gene Mako, Joe Hunt, Bitsy Grant, Frankie Parker, and Sidney Wood appear just now to be the leading candidates for the team; but they will have to show far better tennis than they have shown in the past if they are going to defeat the challenging team of 1939.

The Footfault Rule

The agitation against the present footfault rule is so strong now that it is pretty sure to be changed before another season starts. We have seen three proposed changes, two by England and one by the United States. Of the three, it seems to us the American is the best, as it would be much simpler to administer. It would require that the server keep both feet behind the baseline until his racquet strikes the ball. The English ones state that the server must keep both feet in contact with the ground until his racquet strikes the ball, or, if he raises his foot off the ground during the delivery of his service, he must replace that foot on the ground behind the baseline, either before or after the racquet has struck the ball. Surely the American proposal is the better of these three, and we believe its adoption would solve this vexed problem.

Open Tournaments

For some time we have argued for open championships. In fact, there are probably more persons favorable to them in the United States than oppose them; but they cannot be recognized by the U. S. L. T. A. until the I. L. T. F. approves them. The tennis world has recognized Don Budge as a great player and fine sportsman. He is now in the professional ranks, and we would suggest that this would be a good time to inaugurate open championships. They are coming sooner or later, and there is no better time than now when the leading professionals are such sportsmen as Budge, Vines, Perry, and a lot of others.

Sport Shorts Here and There

In naming Capt. Emery E. Larson head coach of football, the Navy went to the Marines. . . . The record gate receipts for a Rose Bowl football game is $306,421, and was made in 1930. . . . Washington State College honored its two tackles by naming them honorary co-captains of the 1938 eleven. . . . Some clubs are flooding their lawn tennis courts for skating. . . . The Triple A Club of Forest Park, St. Louis, gave free tennis lessons to several hundred boys and girls this past summer.

College Basketball Results

Arizona 32, National Mexico 20.
Texas A. & M. 30, Sam Houston 25.
West Texas State 51, Colorado Mines 38.
Greeley State 37, Denver U. 18.
Southern California 41, Tulane 24.
Simpson 33, Cornell 23.
Mayville T. 43, Moorhead T. 28.
Loyola 58, New Mexico State 43.
Northern Montana 36, Carroll C. 31.
Silver City T. 40, Arizona State T. 31.
Texas Tech 38, New Mexico Normal 29.
Santa Clara 31, California 28.
Ohio Wesleyan 44, Allegheny 28.
St. Francis 43, Indiana T. 41.
Colorado 52, Oklahoma 41.
Maryville T. 44, Baker (Kansas) 36.
Colorado C. 44, New Mexico U. 37.
Calvin 43, Lawrence Tech 41.
Clark 39, Colby 24.
Wittenberg 44, Upsala 39.
Johns Hopkins 55, Gallaudet 26.
Alabama 40, Howard 32.
Northland 55, Michigan Tech 48.
Lake Forest C. 55, Kalamazoo T. 40.
East Texas 42, Kearney (Neb.) T. 24.
Rhode Island State 75, Amer. Inter. 34.
St. Michael's 35, Brooklyn P. I. 25.
Manhattan 48, Brooklyn C. 42.
Fordham 40, St. Lawrence 39.
Xavier 51, Western State T. 37.
Albany State T. 42, Hamilton 40.
Stevens Point T. 41, River Falls T. 25.
Kansas State 44, Colorado State 32.
Williams 43, Middlebury 31.
The Citadel 39, Richmond 24.
Roanoke 48, Marshall 44.
Wesleyan 32, Lafayette 29.
North Carolina State 54, Flordia 21.
Arkansas 44, Drury 21.
Appalachian 23, Presbyterian 22.
Depauw 37, Lawrence 23.
Columbia 32, Colgate 31.
Niagara 30, Ohio College 27.
Chicago 48, Armour Tech 11.
Maryland 44, Davidson 27.
Mt. St. Mary's 41, Shepherd 23.
St. Ambrose 34, Dubuque 30.
Westminster 37, Missouri Mines 23.
George Washington 47, Clemson 44.
Rutgers 28, Princeton 25.
Syracuse 40, Clarkson 17.
Duluth State T. 36, Eveleth Junior 26.
Jamestown College 33, St. Thomas (St. Paul) 26.
Knox 47, Parsons (Fairfield, Iowa) 31.
Buena Vista 41, Penn 28.
Texas 36, Kansas 34.
Fort Hays State 35, College of Emporia 20.
Oklahoma City U. 26, Wichita 18.
Stephen F. Austin 44, House of David 32.
Grove City 44, Davis and Elkins 29.
Duquesne 38, Waynesburg 36.
Evansville 43, Illinois Wesleyan 37.
Maryland T. 37, Elizabethtown 27.
Augustana (S. D.) 36, Nebraska Wesleyan 35.
Midland College 34, Nebraska "D" 45.
Tulsa 38, Southeast Missouri T. 31.
Southern Illinois T. 44, Washington U. 42.
Tarkio, Mo., 33, Taylor 19.
Grinnell 38, Coe 23.
Paterson State T. 39, Jersey City State T. 32.

National Hockey League

	W	L	T	Goals For	Agst	Pts
Boston	10	2	1	39	15	21
Rangers	7	3	1	30	21	15
Americans	6	5	3	32	40	15
Chicago	6	7	2	33	37	14
Toronto	5	6	2	28	25	12
Detroit	4	9	1	28	38	9
Canadiens	4	10	1	32	46	9

Amusements

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Red Cross Wins Acclaim From Hurricane Victims

(Continued from Page 1)

of rehabilitation which New Englanders find heartening.

Here, briefly, is how such a by-product is manufactured:

On walls of the local headquarters of the Warwick District (one of the Narragansett communities hit by the wind and tide) there hangs a telegram—a proud possession, comparable to an order to advance coming from GHQ to troops on the battlefront. It reads:

You are authorized meet disaster emergency needs. Please wire report conditions soon as possible.

The telegram is signed by Richard F. Allen, Manager of the Eastern Area, American National Red Cross. It is dated on the day storm warnings reached Washington that the hurricane was sweeping the New England seaboard. Trained workers of the local chapter, knowing their own field, were immediately sent out, on the arrival of that wire, to investigate. By the time local workers had set up relief machinery, disaster experts from Washington were speeding northward. The Red Cross had started to function.

In the midst of the confusion, when victims seemed too stunned to act normally, or think logically, its workers hurried about giving first aid, feeding the destitute, clothing those that needed it, and providing shelter for as many as possible. That was the immediate job. Next came the job of rehabilitation—and rehabilitation to a Red Cross worker takes into consideration mental as well as physical factors.

20,000 Families Aided

About 20,000 New England families suddenly had found their normal activities, perhaps their means of income, perhaps savings of an arduous career, suddenly knocked helter skelter. It was the task of the Red Cross to restore each one of these families to as nearly a pre-catastrophe status as possible. In other words, the effort was, in every case where families were not able to restore themselves, to give sufficient help so the beneficiary might with his own efforts re-establish his home and income.

Take that printer in Noank, Conn., for instance. He lives not far from Skippers Dock, in case one is familiar with the place. That whole waterfront looks different today than it did last summer. Wharves are smashed and askew; bleak piles break the waves and hold the spume in icicled fingers; along the shore debris is piled in desolate jumbles, and a clean white house standing amid that battleground of the elements seems almost incongruous. But the printer is working. For a time it looked as though he was done. That was after the storm and before the "Red Cross feller" arrived. You see, the house was minus a roof, a side of it was ripped away, the printshop which had stood down toward the shore of the Mystic was kindling wood (if you could find it) and the presses that were left were thick with mud and rust.

Typical Case

After one goes about talking with the Red Cross beneficiaries at random, he finds the Noank printer is a typical case in the small business class. Another sort of case is that gray couple up in the house on the side hill on the way to West Mystic, Conn. A daughter sold her jewels to buy her parents that house, and it looked like the investment might be jeopardized when the hurricane got hold of it, toppled it on its foundation, and left it hanging battered and askew.

"Were we in the house at the time?" the lady asked. "Well, I was; till she started to tilt. The Lord lent me 40 years of youth to get me out of there quick enough!"

Helping Themselves

Cases? Plenty of them. But the thing that makes his eyes sparkle is the way the beneficiaries took hold. Give them the needed lumber, the supplies that otherwise they could not get, and New Englanders, he declares, will dig in and do even more than you expect of them. That's what Red Cross workers like to see—people helping themselves; people taking the stepping stone of aid which the Red Cross gives and climbing upward. There were a lot of such people. Mr. Reddy reports—some 500 families in Vermont, 1,600 in New Hampshire, 4,600 in western Massachusetts. They'll carry on, now that the Red Cross has done its job.

H. E. W.

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Samples of An Early American Art

By a Staff Photographer

Pieces Shown at Glass Exhibit at Boston Museum of Modern Art

Heavy blown crystal vase with panel cutting, designed by Samuel Ayres. **Blown crystal bowl on foot with foliated stem designed by Don Russell.**

An exhibition of many types of contemporary American glass, decorative and industrial, opened last night at 270 Dartmouth Street, to continue through Jan. 15. Assembled by the Boston Museum of Modern Art, it shows the highest achievements of American artistic design and technical excellence of the material.

Of equal if not greater interest are the numerous objects in glass selected from industrial forms. These are utterly without aesthetic intention.

Fine table ware, vases and bowls of Steuben Glass Co., have been given an oval room in which blue walls have several recesses where groups of allied examples stand. Here the etched conceptions of Sidney Waugh are prominent.

It is among the examples without ornament, that this reporter found the most pleasure. In slightly flaring vases, subtle modeling of surfaces produces a multitude of broken and changing reflections. They seem alive, not static; are welcome and sparkling companions. These objects stress the crystal quality of the material and its ability to play with light.

With objects which derive their grace and symmetry from the intention of designers are displayed many that are made solely for mechanical utility.

C. G. B.

The Monitor's Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Are in Blackface)

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00 "Boston Hour"	Library of Congress	'Cosmopolitan Rhythms'	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:15 'Boston Hour"	Chamber Music Concert	Stamp program	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:30 Eddie Duchin's Or.	Mass. State Teachers	'Swingology": variety	Sport reports	"Let's Get Together"
5:45 'Snowbound': poem	College Glee Club	program	"Book Theater"	"Let's Get Together"
6:00 News Service	News; weather; music	News Service	"Dinner Concert"	"The Monitor News"
6:15 News comment	"Dinner Concert"; news	Sports Roundup	"Dinner Concert"	Italian Radio Review
6:30 Sports comment	Les Brown's Orchestra	"Musical Rendezvous"	"Dinner Concert"	Sport comment
6:45 "Rhythm Revue"	Les Brown's Orchestra	Dramatization	"Dinner Concert"	Music From Many Lands
7:00 Commentator	"Message of Israel"	Variety Show: Neighbor,	News Service	Gene Nickerson's Orch.
7:15 "Swing Club"	"Message of Israel"	Boy; chorus; orchestra	Mal Hallett's Orchestra	Myles O'Malley's Orch.
7:30 Joe E. Brown;	"Jim's Question Bee"	Adrian Rollini's Orch.	Mal Hallett's Orchestra	Pete Herman's Orch.
7:45 H. Bosnik's Orch.	"Jim's Question Bee"	"Lives of Great Men"	"Musical Album"	Gypsy Orchestra
8:00 'Johnny Presents':	Al Donahue's Orchestra	Tommy Riggs and Betty	Jacques Renard's Orch.	"Jungle Jim"
8:15 Russ Morgan's Or.	Al Donahue's Orchestra	Lou; L. Clinton's Orch.	Jacques Renard's Orch.	"Musicalogues"
8:30 "Professor Quiz";	"Of Good Family";	Fred Waring and His	"Human Deeds for	"Travel talk
8:45 questions; answers	dramatization	Pennsylvanians	Human Needs"	"Memory Lane"
9:00 "Drama Time"	National Barn Dance;	'Vox Pop'; Parks John-	Annual Dinner of Ca-	Spy Stories: "Seeds of
9:15 "Let's Dance"	Henry Burr; soloists;	son; W. Butterworth	nadian Club of Boston	Fear"
9:30 "Saturday Night	vocal groups; "Hoosier	Christmas program: or-	Nye Mayhew's Orch.	Sammy Robbins' Orch.
9:45 Serenade"	Hot Shots"	gan; male chorus; Wal-	Instrumental Trio	Sammy Robbins' Orch.
10:00 Your Hit Parade:	NBC Symphony Or-	ter Kidder, baritone;	A capella choir; organ	Pete Herman's Orch.
10:15 vocalists; quartet;	chestra: Artur Rod-	string ensemble	recital	Pete Herman's Orch.
10:30 guests	zinski, conductor	Network program	Bob Hardy's Orchestra	Dance music
10:45 Rep. Lamneck	NBC Symphony Or-	Network program	Bob Hardy's Orchestra	"The Monitor News"
11:00 Weather; news	chestra: Artur Rod-	News Service	Concert orchestra	Gene Nickerson's Orch.
11:15 Sports; music	zinski, conductor	Weather Service	Shrine Game Rally:	"Front Page Drama"
11:30 Charles Baum's Or.	News; weather	Horace Heidt's Orch.	Shrine Band of Islam	"Soliloquy"
11:45 Charles Baum's Or.	Lou Breese's Orchestra	Horace Heidt's Orch.	Temple; chanters	"Soliloquy"

Sunday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
8:00 Sunday Morning	Peerless Trio	Organ recital	Dudley Radio Carolers:	
8:15 Prelude	Instrumental Trio	Organ recital	mixed chorus; speaker	
8:30 'Uncle Elmer's Song	"Tone Pictures"	Weather Service	"Musical Album"	
8:45 Circle	Tone Pictures; weather	News Service	"Musical Album"	
9:00 Christmas Songs:	"Coast-to-Coast on a	Quartet recital	"Sunday Morning Sere-	Religious service
9:15 BBC Singers; news	Bus"; children's prgrm	Quartet recital	nade"; recording	Religious service
9:30 Wings Over Jordan	'Coast-to-Coast on a	Choral music	"Sunday Morning Sere-	Concert orchestra
9:45 Wings Over Jordan	Bus"; children's prgrm	Choral music	nade"; recording	Concert orchestra
10:00 Church of the Air	Time; Russian Melodies	"Uncle Bob"; children's	"Melody Market"	"Operatic Airs"
10:15 Church of the Air	Russian Melodies	variety program	"Melody Market"	Religious service
10:30 Aubade for Strings	"Aloha Land"	"Music and American	Tremont Temple Bap-	Religious service
10:45 Aubade for Strings	Studio program	Youth"; youth sing	tist Church service	"Old-Time Songs"
11:00 Old South Church	News; weather; Journal	Temple Israel service	Tremont Temple Bap-	Hymn recital
11:15 Old South Church	'Neighbor Nell"	Temple Israel service	tist Church service	"Music in the Modern
11:30 Old South Church	'Southernaires"; male	Temple Israel service	Tremont Temple Bap-	Manner"
11:45 Old South Church	quartet	Temple Israel service	tist Church service	The Italian Hour
12:00 News Service	Music Hall: Symphony	Clotilda Zappala, so-	Student Radio Club	The Italian Hour
12:15 Hawaiian Music	Orchestra, Erno Rapee,	prano; organist	Student Radio Club	The Italian Hour
12:30 'Male and Female'	conductor; Jan Peerce,	University of Chicago	Italian string music	The Italian Hour
12:45 "Gems of Melody"	tenor	Round Table	Italian string music	The Italian Hour
1:00 Beacon St. Window	"Great Plays": Mo-	Religious program	"Musical Gems"	Portuguese Hour
1:15 Piano soloist	lieres "Le Bourgeoise	Religious program	"Musical Gems"	Portuguese Hour
1:30 Lima Conference	Gentilhomme"; Charles	News Service	Lutheran Hour	Portuguese Hour
1:45 Interviews	Webster; F. Malone	"Chats About Dogs"	Lutheran Hour	Portuguese Hour
2:00 "Americans All—	"Magic Key"; Symphony	"Dime-a-Month" Club	"Let's Go Back to the	"Voice of Israel"
2:15 Immigrants All";	Or.; Rebeka Gantcrm	"Dime-a-Month" Club	Bible"; talk; music	"Voice of Israel"
2:30 Swiss Toy Exhibit	of N. Y.; John Charles	"1940 Olympics"; talk	Holiday program	"Voice of Israel"
2:45 Texas Rangers	Thomas, baritone	"The Kidoodlers"	News Service	"Voice of Israel"
3:00 New York Philhar-	"Dog Heroes"; sketch	Christmas Carols	Drama and music	Portuguese Hour
3:15 monic - Symphony,	B. McKinley, baritone	Christmas Carols	Drama and music	Portuguese Hour
3:30 John Barbirolli,	"Festival of Music"; M.	"Court of Human Rela-	"People's Rally"	Perkins Choir recital,
3:45 conductor; Charles	Spitalny's Orchestra	tions"; drama	"People's Rally"	Jordan Hall
4:00 Hanbiel, com-	"National Vespers"	"Believe It or Not"	Religious Hour	Perkins Choir recital,
4:15 poser - conductor;	"National Vespers"	Rangers' Serenade	Religious Hour	Jordan Hall
4:30 Hortense Monath,	News; talk	"The Shadow"; drama-	Religious Hour	Perkins Choir recital,
4:45 pianist	"Music Graphs"	tization	Religious Hour	Jordan Hall
5:00 "Words Without	Metropolitan Opera Au-	"Uncle Ezra"; comedy	Religious Hour	Young People's Church
5:15 Music"; readings	ditions	skit with music	Religious Hour	Young People's Church
5:30 "Ben Bernie and	Travel talk	Paul Wing's Spelling	Religious Hour	Young People's Church
5:45 All the Lads"	Lima Conference report	Bee	Religious Hour	Young People's Church
6:00 "Silver Theater":	'Concert Hall of the	"Four Stars Tonight"	Jan Garber's Orch.	Irish Minstrels
6:15 "Broken Prelude"	Air"	Adrian O'Brien, tenor	Jan Garber's Orch.	Education talk
6:30 "Laugh Liner";	'Sweet and Swing"	News Service	'Show of the Week":	Dramatization
6:45 Billy House; orch.	'Sweet and Swing"	Variety songs	Ray Perkins; orchestra	Dramatization
7:00 'People's Platform':	"Popular Classics"	Jack Benny Program:	News Service	"Classical Album"
7:15 informal discussion	"Popular Classics"	vocalist; orchestra	"Curtain Calls"	"Classical Album"
7:30 "Passing Parade"	"Sunday Night at Seth	"Bandwagon"; Benny	Dick Barrie's Orchestra	"Classical Album"
7:45 John Nesbett	Parker's"	Goodman's Orchestra	Dick Barrie's Orchestra	"Classical Album"
8:00 'This Is New York':	"Out of the West": va-	Don Ameche; Edgar Ber-	"America Sends Greet-	Broadcast from Casa
8:15 James J. Walker;	riety program"	gen; Nelson Eddy; Dor-	ings"; Mrs. Franklin D.	Manana
8:30 Deems Taylor;	"Out of the West": va-	othy Lamour; M. Car-	Roosevelt; Harry Wood-	Holiday program
8:45 Sophie Tucker; or.	riety program	roll; M. Auer	ring; others	Holiday program
9:00 Sunday Evening	C. Boyer; P. Lane in	"Manhattan Merry-Go-	"Old-Fashioned Revival"	"Five Star Final":
9:15 Hour: Symphony	"Blind Man's Holiday"	Round"	"Old-Fashioned Revival"	dramatizations
9:30 Orch.; Myra Hess,	Walter Winchell	"American Album of	"Old-Fashioned Revival"	Studio program
9:45 pianist; chorus	Irene Rich: sketch	Familiar Music"	"Old-Fashioned Revival"	Studio program
10:00 Robert Benchley's	Library of Congress	Horace Heidt's Orches-	"Good Will Hour"	Good Will Hour
10:15 Variety Program	Chamber Music concert	tra; vocalists	"Good Will Hour"	Good Will Hour
10:30 "Headlines and By-	"Cheerio"; talk; music	Col. Frederick Palmer	"Good Will Hour"	Good Will Hour
10:45 lines"	"Cheerio"; talk; music	Male quartet	"Good Will Hour"	Good Will Hour
11:00 News; music	News; weather; music	News Service	Hockey comment	Commentator
11:15 Red Norvo's Orch.	'The Music You Want"	Weather reports	Mal Hallett's Orchestra	Dance Music
11:30 Savannah Music	"The Music You Want"	Ray Kinney's Orchestra	Mal Hallett's Orchestra	"Day's End"
11:45 Club chorus	"The Music You Want"	Ray Kinney's Orchestra	Mitchell Ayres' Orch.	"Day's End"

Monday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
11:00 Jean Abbey	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	"David Harum"; sketch	Studio interview	"Melodic Tones"
11:15 Scattergood Baines	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	"Lorenzo Jones"	Hillbilly group	Jean Harper, songs
11:30 "Big Sister"; play	Weather; music	"Young Widder Brown"	"Melody Strings"	Cooking School
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	Talk, Rev. Stidger	"The Road of Life"	Girls' Trio	News commentator
12:00 Commentator	News; music; Noonday	Organ recital	News Service	"Italian Airs"
12:15 "Nancy James"	Revue; stocks	"The O'Neills"; sketch	Agricultural talk	Italian program
12:30 "Helen Trent"	National Farm and	'Singin' Sam," songs	Italian string music	"Sleepy Hollow Gang"
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"	Home Hour	"Song Shoppers"	Italian string music	"Sleepy Hollow Gang"
1:00 "The Goldbergs"	National Farm Hour	Yankee News Service	Women's club news	"The Monitor News"
1:15 Dramatic sketch	Farm Radio News	"George and Juanita"	Garden Club	Greetings to WLAW
1:30 "Road of Life"	Music; talk	Marjorie Mills Hour	Charles Murray, tenor	Greetings to WLAW
1:45 "The Day Is Ours"	"Those Happy Gilmans"	Marjorie Mills Hour	"Voice of Experience"	"Today's Travelers"
2:00 News Service	"Betty and Bob"	"Musical Roundup"	Elinor Sherry, songs	Dramatization
2:15 "Piano Parade"	"Grimm's Daughter"	"Musical Roundup"	"As You Like It"	"Classical Album"
2:30 National Resources	"Valiant Lady"	Concert Internationale	Pauline Alpert, pianist	World Events
2:45 Committee	Hymn recital	Concert Internationale	Mixed youth choir	Organ recital
3:00 Curtis Institute of	Rochester Civic Orches-	"Mary Marlin"	City Hall Interviews	"Sleepy Hollow Gang"
3:15 Music Hour: mixed	tra Matinee Concert:	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	"Concert Hall"	"Sleepy Hollow Gang"
3:30 chorus; string or-	G. F. Harrison, cond.	"Pepper Young"	"Cats an dthe Fiddle"	Sport reports
3:45 chestra; organ	Weather; news	"The Guiding Light"	"Bookshelf" talk	Sport reports
4:00 Community Bulletin	"Club Matinee"; variety	"Backstage Wife"	"Hits and Encores"	"Out of the Hall of
4:15 Patterns in Swing	"Club Matinee"; variety	"Stella Dallas"; drama	"Midstream"; sketch	Records"
4:30 Patterns in Swing	"Club Matinee"; variety	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	"Memory Lane"	Sport reports
4:45 C. Hector's music	"Club Matinee"; news	"Girl Alone"; sketch	"Memory Lane"	Sport reports
5:00 "The Boston Hour"	Rakov's Orchestra	"Dick Tracy"; sketch	Sport reports	"Reading the Comics"
5:15 Christmas carols	"Terry and the Pirates"	"Your Family"; drama	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:30 Interviews	"Don Winslow"; sketch	"Jack Armstrong"	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:45 Circus sketch	"Tom Mix"; sketch	"Little Orphan Annie"	"Children's Corner"	Studio program
6:00 News	News; weather; music	Yankee News Service	Dinner Concert	"The Monitor News"
6:15 "Howie Wing"; sk.	Dance Revue	Sport Roundup	Dinner Concert	Italian review
6:30 Sports comment	Adrian Rollini's Orch.	"Spotlight Revue"	Dinner Concert	Sport reports
6:45 Rhythm Revue	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendesvous"	"The Johnson Family"	Minstrel songs
7:00 Amer. Folk Singers,	'Alias Jimmy Valentine':	"Amos 'n' Andy"	News Service	Gene Nickerson's Orch.
7:15 "Lum and Abner"	dramatisation	Edwin C. Hill	Dick Stabile's Orch.	"Five Star Final"
7:30 Eddie Cantor; va-	"No Talent Wanted"	"Inside of Sports"	"The Lone Ranger";	Pete Herman's Orch.
7:45 riety program	"Science on the March"	'Leaders in Dance Time'	dramatic sketch	"Stamp Romances"
8:00 "Cavalcade of	'Carson Robison and His	Al Pearce and His Gang;	"Studies in Contrast";	"The Wordcaster"
8:15 America"; drama	Buckaroos'	Carl Hoff's Orchestra	soloists; choir	"Princess of Song"
8:30 Pick and Pat: com-	"Those We Love"; dra-	Richard Crooks, tenor;	"Say It With Words"	Dean Dickens, songs
8:45 edy; soloists; orch.	matic serial	symphony orchestra	"Say It With Words"	Commentator
9:00 "Kid Galahad"; E.	"Boredom by Budd";	Phil Spitalny's Orches-	Listeners' Theater:	"Jewish War on Un-
9:15 Robinson; W. Mor-	comedy; music	tra; D. Thompson	"These Honored Dead"	Americanisms"
9:30 ris, J. Bennett, A.	Westminster Choir	Eddie Duchin's Orch.	University Glee Club	Amateur hour
9:45 Leeds	Westminster Choir	Eddie Duchin's Orch.	concert; ensemble	Amateur hour
10:00 Guy Lombardo's Or.	"True or False"	Marek Weber's Orch.;	Geo. Hamilton's Or.	Amateur hour
10:15 Guy Lombardo's Or.	"True or False"	soloists; quartet	Geo. Hamilton's Or.	Amateur hour
10:30 "Tango Time"	National Forum: Sen.	Network program	Henry Weber's "Pageant	Pete Herman's Orch.
10:45 "Swing Partner"	B. C. Clark, Mo.	Network program	of Melody"; symphony	"The Monitor News"
11:00 Weather; news	News; weather; music	News Service	orchestra; vocalists	Gene Nickerson's Orch.
11:15 Sports; music	"The Music You Want"	Weather Service	Rye Mayhew's Orchestra	"Soliloquy"
11:30 C. Calloway's Or.	"The Music You Want"	Al Donahue's Orchestra	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.	Jack Melvin's Orch.
11:45 C. Calloway's Or.	"The Music You Want"	Al Donahue's Orchestra	Jack Renard's Orch.	Jack Melvin's Orch.

What's Going On in the Arts

Boston Symphony Orchestra

One entirely new work and a pair of old symphonic friends comprise the program which Dr. Koussevitzky is placing before the patrons of the Boston Symphony Orchestra this week. The Haydn Symphony No. 102 in B flat opens the program, followed yesterday afternoon by the first performance of Vladimir Dukelsky's "Dedicaces" for Pianoforte, Orchestra and Soprano obligato, the excellent Mr. Sanromá at the piano and Marguerite Porter supplying the soprano voice. The Sibelius Symphony No. 2 in D major, Op. 43, completes the program.

The program book of this concert, as well as various news columns have informed a presumably interested public that Mr. Dukelsky is a "dual personality of music." He has to his credit a number of works seriously composed for serious consideration, in addition to those in the field of musical comedy. These latter ones, of course, are set forth under the name of Vernon Duke, no doubt to avoid certain musically esthetic complications.

Boston Symphony Orchestra audiences have heard his "Zephyr et Flore" (1927), the Second Symphony (1930), and "Epitaph" (1932). Therefore his style of composition was not wholly unknown. As might be surmised, the new work is virtually key-less in the sense of the old idea of established tonality. The voice, for instance, with which the work is introduced, finds its amiable way through a labyrinth of varying tonal effects of remote connection, although the two meet occasionally; often enough to give the listener reassurance that "it really is written that way." Miss Porter has a melodious voice, but it was scarcely assertive enough for the demands of the opus, although commendably, she compassed the difficult part without score.

The orchestra really had the better of the bargain, and while it appeared to be playing a sort of musical tag, within its own ranks, there was nevertheless a certain coherence of idea which is not always in evidence in the newer scores. This is pictorial music of a sort, but when it is finished, the listener is likely to conclude that the picture was not very interesting.

Mr. Sanromá, however, gave such a brilliant account of himself in the pianoforte section as to win an ovation from the audience. To Dr. Koussevitzy and his men should also go more than passing commendation for an equally brilliant performance. The composer was present and bowed from the stage.

The thoroughly charming Haydn symphony was given a superb performance. Too seldom are its measures interpreted with the finesse which Dr. Koussevitzky exercises. As for Sibelius . . . well, it has been given upon other occasions with what one listener thought was as nearly flawless performance as possible, but there were qualities in evidence yesterday afternoon which show that Dr. Koussevitzy is still studying this score to excellent advantage. The tremendous reaction of the audience at the close of the performance should have satisfied the most exacting conductor.

G. M. S.

Port to Greet 31 Vessels

Week-End Sailings

Five deep-water passenger liners are included in the week-end marine parade of 31 vessels at the port of Boston that starts today with arrival of the white cruise ship Lady Hawkins, flying the house flag of the Canadian National Steamships. The Lady Hawkins came down from Halifax to embark nearly 100 passengers at Commonwealth Pier and sail for Bermuda and the British West Indies.

Monday the Lady Drake of the Canadian National Steamships is due from Bermuda and the British West Indies, along with the Nova Scotia of the Johnston Warren Line, from Liverpool, via Halifax and St. John's. Both vessels are bringing passengers.

The Exochorda of the American Export Lines is due Tuesday from the Mediterranean with passengers and cargo. The remainder of the fleet due consists of coastwise passenger ships, freighters and tramps, colliers and tankers from many parts of the world.

The Laconia of the Cunard White Star Line has been delayed in its Boston-bound crossing, and will arrive here around 1:30 p. m. Monday instead of on Sunday as scheduled.

A radio to the Boston office today reported the vessel 1,113 miles east of Boston, caught in westerly gales.

The Laconia carries 48 passengers for Boston.

'The Monitor Views the News'

Following are recent additions to and changes in the last published schedule of these newscasts. Schedules containing announcements of "The Monitor Views the News" in the localities or regions served by this edition appear on the first and third Fridays of each month. These newscasts are prepared by The Christian Science Monitor and released through local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

Discontinued

Connecticut

New Britain—Week days, 9:15 a. m., and 2:45 p. m., WNBC, 1380kc.

Mother Church Radiocast

For Sunday, Dec. 18

10:45 a. m.—WORL, Service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

Christian Science Program

For Sunday, Dec. 18

5:00 p. m.—W1XAL (11.79mc), Devotional program, auspices of the Committee on Publication.

'The Monitor Views the News'

For Monday, Dec. 19

1:00	WMEX	1500kc
3:00	WORL	920kc
6:00	WMEX	1500kc
10:45	WMEX	1500kc

Shortwave

3:00	W1XAL	15.25mc
6:00	W1XAL	11.79mc

Christian Science Program

For Monday, Dec. 19

2:30 p. m.—WORL (920kc), Devotional program, presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

It Always Works! It's Never Dry
Today's Writing Set

The Fount-o-Ink
MODEL SKETCHED $4.00
Others from $2.50
Wards BOSTON
57 FRANKLIN STREET BOSTON

FILENE'S
Shop of Christmas Decorations Second Floor

Weather prophets make ideal gifts when it must be "just a little something." 75c.
A decorative barometer. In fine weather, the two children will come out—stormy weather, the witch will come out. Made in America.
AND BY THE WAY
Don't wait 'til the night before Christmas to buy your tree decorations, window candle sets, table centerpieces and all other kinds of trimmings to give your home a gay, cheerful appearance.
Filene's Shop of Christmas Decorations, Second Floor
BOSTON, MASS.

as the choicest roses are cultivated
so choice PEARLS are cultured
. . . perfection attained only thru infinite care and selection . . .
in a magnificent strand of beautifully matched lustrous gems . . . at $3000.
. . . or in our superior quality necklaces so much in demand at $20
by far, the largest assortment in Boston
YAMANAKA & CO. INC.
424 BOYLSTON STREET BOSTON

JORDAN MARSH COMPANY
Joyous Merry Christmas
List YOU FORGET . . .
. . . or would, if THE STORE WITH A WORLD OF GIFTS weren't hitting on all sixteen, in its annual job of reminding you!
★ Maiden aunts—something for the unexpected Christmas guest—eleventh hour names that come to you just as your last package is wrapped—the whole list you usually forget! We're used to that. And it's no trouble at all to the Store that maintains its celebrated assortments right up to and including the last minute . . . and no trouble to you either, because EVERYTHING purchased up to closing time Saturday, December 24th, will be delivered in time for Christmas, in the area normally covered by our delivery service.
★ While you think of it—you can telephone HUBbard 2700 until 10 p. m. Our order-board people have a Santa's eye-view of this whole vast gift store!

Odd Lot-Inactive issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.) 800,000
Previous day 1,147,240
1938 volume to date 283,476,327
1937 volume to date 395,347,317

Selected Stocks Rise Moderately In Short Session

NEW YORK, Dec. 17 (AP)—Steels edged forward in today's stock market but other groups found the going a bit rough.

More tax selling and profit taking on the recent run-up, brokers said, contributed to the general spottiness of the list. While quotations were moderately mixed in the final hour, dealings were exceptionally light.

Pointing higher by fractions to around a point were U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Boeing, Glenn Martin, Sears Roebuck, Goodyear, Chrysler, U. S. Gypsum, Kennecott, Western Union, Consolidated Edison, Pennsylvania and Standard Oil of N. J.

Loew's again was a weak performer, adding 2 points to its yesterday's loss of nearly 5. Although the company's earnings were said to be satisfactory, stockholders' suits against the management were believed to have depressed the stock.

Off moderately were Santa Fe, American Smelting, American Can, Union Carbide, Johns-Manville, Philip Morris, Montgomery Ward, Sperry, General Motors, General Electric and Youngstown Sheet.

Bonds and commodities were uneven.

Bonds Lower

The bond market slanted lower today, although losses for the most part were confined to fractions and there was even a scattering of small gainers.

Loew's 3½, however, stepped out of the groove to show a loss of more than 2 points under heavy offerings as the short session neared the finish. Losers of fractions to a point or so included Southern Railway convertible 5s, Illinois Central 4¾s, Western Union 5s of '60, Missouri-Kansas-Texas 5s of '62, Frisco 4½s of '78 and Baltimore & Ohio convertible 4½s.

Nickel Plate 4½s managed a minor gain. Also on the plus side were Tennessee Electric Power 6s and Chicago & Northwestern 4¾s of '49.

Traders steered clear of the U. S. Government division and fluctuations were confined to 3-32ds of a point either way. Among foreign loans Argentine 4s were in fair demand while some Italian and Japanese Government issues were marked down narrowly.

Business Personals

The Federal Power Commission has announced the appointment of David W. Robinson Jr. of Columbia, S. C., as General Counsel, effective about Jan. 1. Mr. Robinson, who is now counsel in the power division of the Public Works Administration, served as counsel for Greenwood County, S. C., in the long but ineffective litigation brought by the Duke Power Company to prevent construction of the county's public power project.

The Federal Power Commission has appointed Richard J. Connor as Assistant General Counsel to succeed William C. Koplovitz, who resigned to accept a position with the Federal Communications Commission. Mr. Connor has been a member of the legal staff of the Commission since November, 1937, and was formerly a special assistant to the Attorney General of the United States, having been appointed to that position in April, 1935.

Willard Springer, Jr., and John Price Hyatt, of Wilmington, and W. D. Owens, of Baltimore, have been elected directors of the board of the Baltimore & Philadelphia Railroad Company.

Henry M. Johnson of Louisville, Ky., for many years prominent as an attorney and leader in State and National civic movements, has been elected President of the American Business Men's Research Foundation, Chicago.

Foreign Exchange Rates

By Kidder, Peabody & Co.

12 noon, Dec. 17

Current quotations of foreign exchange compare with the last previous figures as follows:

	Today	Last Prev.	Parity
Europe			
Sterling: Demand	$4.67⅞	$4.67⅞	$4.8397
Cables	4.67⅞	4.67⅞	4.8397
France—franc	.0263¼	.0263⅞	††
Belgium—belga	.1685	.1685	.1695
Switz'l'd—franc	.2262	.2261	$
Italy—lira	.0526¼	.0526¼	.0526
Germany—mark	.4007	.4011	.4033
Holland—guilder	.5436	.5435	$
Sweden—krona	.2406	.2407	.4537
Norway—krone	.2348	.2349	.4537
Denmark—krone	.2086	.2087	.4537
Spain—peseta	†	†	.3267
Greece—drachma	.0086½	.0086½	.0220
Austria—schill'g	†	†	.2382
Cz'ch'via—koruna	.0342	.0342	.0351
Finland—finn'k	.0208	.0208	.0426
Hungary—pengo	.1985	.1985	.2961
Poland—zloty	.1887	.1887	.1899
Port'gal—escudo	.0428	.0428	.0748
Rumania—leau	.0075	.0075	.0101
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0234	.0234	.0298
South America			
Argentine—peso†	.2270	.2270	.7187
Brazil—milreis†	.0590	.0590	.2025
Chile—peso†	.0350	.0350	.2060
Peru—sol	.2062½	.2087½	.4740
Uruguay—peso†	.3775	.3800	1.7510
Far East			
Japan—yen	.2726	.2726	.8440
India—rupee	.3492	.3490	.8180
Java—florin	.5450	.5448	.8806
Hong Kong—dol	.2925	.2925	*
Shanghai—dol	.1619	.1606	*
Straits Settlmnts—dol	.5450	.5445	.9613
Phil Islnds—peso	.4962½	.4975	.5000
Canada			
Canada—dollar	.9906	.9912½	1.0031
Mexico			
Mexico—peso	.20755	.20755	.8440

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai. †Not quoted. ‡Free market. §Parity changed; new value not yet determined. ¶Paper rate. ††Nominal. ‡‡Revaluation of gold reserve of Bank of France by French decree placed parity at approximately $.02653 as of Nov. 12.

Dow-Jones Averages

	30 Ind.	20 Rails	15* Util.
Net change	—.24	—.19	—.06
Today's close†	150.55	30.36	22.34
Previous close	150.89	30.41	22.42
1938 high	158.41	33.18	25.19
1938 low	98.95	19.00	15.14

* 2d utilities prior to June 2, 1938.
† Preliminary.

1938 High	1938 Low	Stocks & Div'ds In Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
61	36⅛	Abbott Lab (1.60a)	2	59⅜	59½	59½	Dec 16
123¾	119⅝	Abbott Lab pf (4½s)	1	123¾	123¾	123¾	Oct 31
52	28	Acme Steel (1)	1	42½	42½	42½	—1½
12⅜	6¼	Adams Exp (.20e)	3	10⅞	10½	10⅞	+ ⅜
24	14½	Adams-Millis (1¾e)	1	20½	20½	20½	— ⅜
30	16⅝	Addressor (1.40)	5	27¼	26⅞	26⅞	— ½
67⅞	40	Air Reduction (1a)	3	64½	64½	64½	— ½
1⅝	⅝	Air-Way El Appl	2	⅞	⅞	⅞	
13⅜	8¾	Alaska Juneau (.80a)	2	9⅝	9½	9½	
1⅝	⅞	Alleghany Corp	8	1	1	1	
17⅜	5½	Alleghany pf xw	1	10½	10½	10½	— ¼
17⅞	8¼	Alleghany pf 630 ww	3	12¼	12	12	
17¼	8	Alleghany pf $40 ww	2	11	11	11	Dec 16
21½	7¾	Alleghany pr pf	1	14¾	14¾	14¾	— ⅜
29¾	14⅜	Allegheny-Lud Steel	3	36½	36	36½	+ ½
14¼	4½	Allen Industries	2	10½	10½	10½	+ ½
197	124	Al Chem & Dye (6)	2	185	185	185	+ ¼
12¾	7	Allied Kid (½)	2	11	11	11	Dec 16
14⅞	8¾	Allied Mills (¾e)	1	12	12	12	— ¼
13½	4½	Allied Stores	3	11	10¾	10¾	— ¼
70½	38	Allied St pf (5)	1	64½	63⅝	63⅝	Dec 15
55¾	34¼	Allis-Ch Mfg (1½)	7	48	46½	46½	—1¾
20	11¼	Alpha P Cem (1)	1	18½	18½	18½	Dec 16
3⅜	1¼	Amal Leather	3	2¼	2¼	2¼	
24	16	Amal Leather pf	1	20	20	20	Nov 23
78	55	Amerada Corp (3)	4	69¼	69¼	69¼	Dec 16
28½	22⅜	Am Ag Ch Del (.35e)	1	22½	22½	22½	— ¼
23½	10	Am Bank Note (.70e)	2	17	17	17	
14⅜	6¾	Am Bosch	1	7½	7½	7½	— ¼
52	23¼	Am Brake Shoe (1)	2	47¼	47¼	47¼	—1½
105½	70¾	Am Can (4)	53	97⅜	97⅜	97⅜	— ⅜
176½	160¼	Am Can pf (7)	6	174	173½	174	Dec 14
34⅜	12⅜	Am Car & Fdy	3	30⅝	30½	30½	
57¾	27	Am Car pf (2½e)	2	48¼	47¼	47¼	— ¾
23¾	9½	AmChain&Cbl (.70e)	4	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜	+ ⅛
117	89½	Am Ch & Cbl pf (5)	1	117	117	117	Dec 6
125	88½	Am Chicle (4a)	1	121½	121½	121½	Dec 15
9⅞	4½	Am Colortype	4	8⅝	7⅞	8	Dec 14
15	9	Am Comi Alcohol	2	10½	10½	10½	— ¼
16¾	8¼	Am Crystal Sugar	1	10½	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
6⅜	2½	Am Encaus Tiling	9	4⅝	4½	4½	Dec 15
7¼	4	Am European	2	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	Dec 9
5¼	2¼	Am & For Power	7	3½	3	3½	
20⅞	10	Am & F P 66 pf	2	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	Dec 16
25¼	13½	Am & F P 67 pf	2	17¼	17¼	17¼	— ⅛
12⅜	5½	Am & F P 2 pf	7	8½	8¼	8½	Dec 16
15	9	Am-Hawaii SS (1)	1	13¼	13¼	13¼	Dec 16
5⅞	2	Am Hide & Leather	2	4¾	4½	4½	— ¼
36	12	Am Hide&L pf (¾k)	1	30	30	30	Dec 15
44¾	30¾	Am Home Pr (2.40)	3	44¾	44¾	44¾	
2¼	1¼	Am Ice	7	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	+ ⅛
20¼	13½	Am Ice pf	4	14⅝	14½	14½	Dec 16
8¾	4⅛	Am International	5	7⅛	7	7⅛	
29⅝	12⅜	Am Locomotive	11	27¾	27½	27¾	— ⅜
79	44	Am Locomot pf	1	71½	71⅛	71⅛	Dec 16
17⅜	10	Am M & Pdy (.80)	11	15¼	15¾	15	
5¼	2⅜	Am M & Met	2	4	3⅞	3⅞	Dec 16
45	23	Am Metal (1e)	3	38	38	38	— ¼
122	99½	Am Met 6% pf (6)	1	118½	118½	118½	Dec 13
7½	3¼	Am Pow & Lt	9	6¾	5½	5⅝	— ⅛
47⅝	19	Am P & L $6 pf (3k)	4	39½	39	39	—1½
41½	16½	Am P&L $5 pf (2½k)	1	34¾	34¾	34¾	— ¼
19⅛	9	Am Rad & St S	21	17½	17¼	17½	+ ⅜
24½	13½	Am Roll Mill	40	21	21	21	— ⅛
80¾	58	Am Roll Mill pf	4	69¼	69¼	69¼	— ¼
20⅞	14½	Am Saf Razor (1.60)	4	14¼	14¼	14¼	— ¼
23½	7⅛	Am Seating (½e)	5	20¼	20½	20½	— ½
58⅜	28½	Am Smelt & R (2½e)	19	50⅞	50⅜	50⅜	—1½
140	103	Am Smelt & R pf (7)	1	134	134	134	Dec 16
61⅜	45¾	Am Snuff Co (3a)	1	61¾	61¾	61¾	Dec 16
38	15⅝	Am Steel Fdrs	22	36½	36	36¼	— ½
11¾	6⅛	Am Stores	7	8	7¾	8	+ ⅛
19	12	Am Stove (.40e)	2	16½	16½	16½	Dec 16
31	20	Am Sugar Ref	20	20¾	20¼	20¼	— ⅜
117½	99½	Am Sugar pf (7)	3	100	99½	99½	— ¾
20½	12⅝	Am Sumat Tob (1a)	2	18	18	18	Dec 16
150	111	Am Tel & Tel (9)	11	148	147¾	147¾	
88¼	58	Am Tobacco (5)	7	83½	82⅞	83	Dec 16
91⅝	58¾	Am Tob B (5)	17	85⅞	85⅞	85⅞	— ⅛
152	130	Am Tob pf (6)	1	149	149	149	
9½	3⅞	Am Type Fdrs	6	7½	7½	7½	— ⅛
16½	6	Am Water Wks	25	13½	13⅜	13⅜	— ¼
91	68	Am W W 1 pf (6)	1	85	85	85	Dec 16
7⅜	3¼	Am Woolen	2	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	+ ⅛
45	23⅝	Am Woolen pf	1	35½	35½	35½	Dec 16
9⅝	4⅜	Am Zinc L&S	2	7¼	7¼	7¼	
43	25	Am Zinc pr pf	1	33	33	33	Dec 15
42½	21	Anaconda (½e)	26	34⅞	34⅜	34⅜	
64⅞	29	Anacon W & C	1	55	55	55	Dec 16
21⅝	10¾	Anchor H Gl (.45e)	2	19½	19½	19½	— ⅜
20	10	Andes Copper (¼e)	1	16	16	16	Dec 15
2½	1	A P W Paper	2	2½	2½	2½	Dec 15
31½	20	Ark-Dan-M (1¼e)	2	28⅛	28¾	28⅛	Dec 16
103⅞	82	Armour Del pf (7)	1	103	103	103	Dec 15
7	3⅞	Armour Ill	9	5⅛	5	5⅛	+ ⅛
72	28¼	Armour Ill pr pf	4	41½	41	41⅛	Dec 16
94½	60	Armour Ill pf	7	57	57	57	Nov 7
54⅞	24¼	Armstr'ng Cork (¾e)	9	54¼	53⅜	54	+ ¼
13	5½	Arnold Const (¼e)	3	10⅜	10½	10⅜	Dec 16
8¾	2½	Artloom Corp	3	8½	8⅜	8½	+ ⅛
12⅜	4	Assd Dry Goods	3	10	9¾	9¾	— ⅜
75	62	Assd D G 1 pf (6)	1	68	68	68	
73½	55	Assd D G 2 pf	1	55	55	55	Dec 16
39½	27	Associates Inv (2)	2	35	35	35	Nov 30
44⅞	22¼	Atch T & S F	15	38	37½	37¾	— ⅜
72	40	Atch T & SFpf (3½e)	3	62¼	62½	62½	
29⅞	14	Atlantic Coast Line	5	26½	26½	26½	— ¾
8¼	4¼	Atl G & W Indies	1	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	— ⅛
14½	6¾	Atl G & W In pf	2	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	Dec 15
27⅜	17¾	Atl Refining (1)	2	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜	— ⅛
109¼	101⅞	Atl Refining pf (4)	3	108⅛	108	108	Dec 16
9⅞	5¾	Atlas Corp (½e)	10	8	8	8	
48½	38⅞	Atlas Corp pf (3)	4	43½	43½	43½	Dec 16
68	36	Atlas Powder (2¼e)	1	66¾	66¾	66¾	Dec 16
8	4½	Atlas Tack	1	6	6	6	Dec 14
6½	2½	Auburn Auto	1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	Dec 16
5⅝	2	Aust Nichols	6	4¼	4	4¼	— ⅛
7⅝	2½	Aviation Cor(.18½e)	10	7⅛	7	7⅛	
15⅛	6	Bald Loco ct	12	14⅜	14⅛	14⅜	+ ⅛
11	4	Balt & Ohio	9	6¾	6½	6⅝	— ⅛
13¾	5½	Balt & Ohio pf	6	8	8	8	— ⅛
36	25	Bangor & Ar (2½)	7	25½	25½	25½	+ ½
23¾	12½	Barber Asphalt	2	20¼	20¼	20¼	+ ¼
14	5	Barker Bros	1	12¼	12¼	12¼	Dec 16
21⅜	10½	Barnsdall Oil (1)	12	17¼	17¼	17⅝	— ¼
21	9	Bayuk Cigar (¾a)	1	19¾	19¾	19¾	— ¼
19½	11⅜	Beatrice Cream (1a)	2	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	— ¼
102	90½	Bea Cream pf ww (5)	1	99	99	99	Dec 14
115¾	94½	Beech-Nut Pack (4a)	1	115	115	115	Dec 9
9	5¾	Belding-Hem (¾e)	2	7½	7½	7½	— ⅛
33	15¼	Belg R R pf (3.30e)	1	31¼	31¼	31¼	Nov 4
25⅝	9⅝	Bendix Aviation	84	25¾	25	25¼	+ ⅝
21	15½	Benef Ind Ln (1.65e)	9	20⅝	20½	20½	Dec 16
56	26⅞	Best & Co (2.33⅓e)	1	53½	53½	53½	— ⅜
77⅝	39¾	Beth Steel	43	75⅝	74⅞	75	+ ¼
18½	12¾	Beth Steel 8% pf (1)	1	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	
114⅞	75	Beth Steel 7% pf (7)	2	110¼	110½	110¼	+ ¼
29¾	17½	Bigelow-Sanford	1	24	24	24	+ ½
24½	9¾	Black & Decker (½e)	1	22	22	22	— ½
19¾	10½	Blaw-Knox	13	16¼	16¼	16½	— ⅜
35½	19	Boeing Airplane	29	33½	31⅜	32⅞	+1
30½	15⅜	Bohn Al & Br (½e)	12	18⅜	28	28	—1
14¼	9	Bond Stores (.60e)	2	13¼	13¼	13¼	Dec 16
19⅜	15	Borden Co (1.40e)	21	16⅞	16⅝	16⅞	+ ⅛
36⅜	16½	Borg-Warner (¼e)	27	32⅝	31¾	31¾	— ¼
4¾		Boston & Maine	4	1⅜	1½	1½	— ⅛
8	14	Bower Roll Bear (1e)	1	25½	25½	25½	Dec 16
8⅜	4	Brewing Corp (¾e)	5	6¼	6¼	6¼	+ ⅛
15½	5⅜	Bridgeport Brass	9	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	— ¼
47⅜	12¾	Briggs Mfg (1e)	12	30½	29⅞	29⅞	— ¼
40¼	20	Briggs & Stratt (3)	1	36⅜	36⅜	36⅝	Dec 16
42⅜	28	Bristol-Myers (2.40)	2	41¾	41⅝	41⅝	Dec 15
2¾	1½	Bklyn & Qu Trans	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	Dec 16
12	3⅜	Bklyn & Q Trans pf	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	Dec 15
14¾	5⅜	Bklyn-Man Tr	2	12½	12¼	12¼	— ⅛
46¼	16¾	Bklyn-M Tr pf	2	40½	40¼	40½	—1
23⅜	10⅛	Bklyn Un Gas	3	16½	16½	16½	— ⅛
41	27¾	Brown Shoe (1¾e)	1	32½	32½	32½	Dec 16
14½	5½	Brunswick-Bal (1e)	3	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	— ⅛
13⅛	5⅝	Bucyrus-Erie	5	10½	10¼	10¼	— ⅜
7¼	3¼	Budd Mfg	1	6½	6½	6½	— ⅛
5¾	3	Budd Wheel	3	4½	4½	4½	
25⅞	13¼	Bullard Co	3	25	24½	24½	Dec 16
39	15½	Bulova Watch (2)	5	34⅜	34	34	Dec 15
16⅜	6¾	Burling Mills (1)	3	13½	13¼	13¼	— ⅜
22¼	14½	Burr Add Mach (½e)	8	18	18	18	
6½	1½	Bush Terminal	2	1¾	1¾	1¾	+ ⅛
10	5⅝	Butler Bros	4	7½	7¼	7½	Dec 16
24	16⅜	Butler Bros pf (1½)	3	19½	19	19	— ½
15	9	Butte Cop & Zinc	1	4	4	4	— ⅛
15⅝	6	Byers (AM) Co	2	11½	11½	11½	— ⅛
22	13	Byron Jackson (1¼e)	2	16¾	16¼	16¼	Dec 16
24½	15⅛	Calif Packing	5	16	15⅞	15⅞	— ⅛
51	45	Calif Pack pf (2½)	2	48½	48½	48½	Dec 15
3½	1	Calishan Z-Lead	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+ ⅛
10⅜	5½	Calumet & Hec (¼e)	2	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
20½	8⅝	Campbell Wyant	1	16¼	16¼	16¼	— ½
21½	12⅛	Can Dry G Ale (¼e)	5	18½	18¼	18¼	— ½
8⅛	3	Canadian Pacific	13	5½	5½	5½	— ⅛
42	21	Cannon Mills (1½e)	2	31½	31	31	—1⅜
8¾	4½	Capital Ad A	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	Dec 16
22½	12⅜	Carpenter Steel (.40)	3	19¼	19¼	19¼	— ¾
4½	2½	Carriers&Gen (.15e)	9	3½	3½	3½	Dec 16
107½	62½	Case (JI) Co (6e)	8	90½	89½	90½	Dec 16
58	29⅜	Caterpil Tractor (2)	11	48½	45¾	45¾	— ⅞
106⅝	100½	Caterp Tract pf (6)	1	106	106	106	
26⅝	9	Celanese Corp	4	23¾	23½	23½	— ⅜
96	82	Celanese pr pf (7)	2	93	92	93	Dec 6
19½	12⅜	Celotex Corp	7	18½	18¼	18¼	+ ⅛
28	18½	Cent Aguirre (1½)	3	20¼	20¼	20¼	
5⅝	4	Cent Foundry	5	4½	4½	4½	— ⅛
14	6¼	Cent R R N J	2	8½	8½	8½	— ⅛
8¼	4	Cent Violeta Sug	4	8½	8½	8½	— ⅜
6¾	3¼	Century Rib M	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	Dec 9
29¼	26¼	Cerro de Pas (4)	4	40½	40	40½	+1
12½	4½	Certain-teed Prod	5	11¼	11	11¼	+ ¼
33¼	18	Champ Pap & F	2	29¼	28¼	29¼	+ ¼
12⅜		Checker Cab	2	9½	9½	9½	Dec 16
38½	22	Ches & Ohio (2e)	17	35⅝	35⅝	35½	— ⅛
82	70	Ches & Oh pf (4)	1	86¾	86¾	86¾	
48½	27½	Ches Corp (4.70e)	5	42¼	41½	42	
1⅛		Chi & E Ill	1	⅝	⅝	⅝	Dec 16
4	1½	Chi & E Ill pf	11	2½	2½	2½	Dec 16
1¾	½	Chi & N West	7	⅝	½	½	— ⅛
5½	2	Chi & N West pf	5	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
1½	¼	Chi Great West	3	⅝	¼	⅝	
5⅝	2½	Chi Great W pf	3	2¾	2⅝	2¾	+ ⅛
15⅞	8½	Chi Mail Order	1	12	12	12	— ⅛
1	¼	Chi M St P & P	1	¼	¼	¼	
1⅞	⅜	Chi M St P & P pf	1	⅝	⅝	⅝	— ⅛
19	6½	Chi Pneu Tool	4	17	16½	16½	— ⅝
49¾	22	Chi Pn T cv pf (3)	1	36	36	36	Dec 16
47	37⅝	Chi Pn T pr pf (2½)	1	45½	45½	45½	
1⅞	⅛	Chi Rock Is & Pac	2	⅝	⅝	⅝	+ ⅛
2½	⅛	C R I & Pac 6% pf	3	⅝	½	½	Dec 16
3	1	C R I & Pac 7% pf	2	1¼	1¼	1¼	
12⅜	8	Chi Tell Cab (1)	1	9¼	9¼	9¼	Dec 9
19¼	12	Chick Cot Oil (¾e)	6	13⅜	13½	13⅜	— ⅛
17½	3¼	Childs Co	1	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	— ⅛

1938 High	1938 Low	Stocks & Div'ds In Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
88½	35⅜	Chrysler Corp (3e)	34	82⅜	81½	81¾	— ½
13½	7¾	City Ice & F (1.40e)	6	9¼	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
5½	2	City Stores	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	Dec 16
27½	10⅝	Clark Equip (¾e)	1	23	23	23	Dec 16
30½	15¼	Clev Graph Br (1e)	1	27¼	27¼	27¼	— ¼
60¼	32½	Climax Moly (1.20a)	6	58⅝	58⅛	58½	+ ¼
25¾	10½	Cluett Peabody (.85e)	1	21¾	21¾	21¾	
142¾	105½	Coca-Cola (4½e)	1	131¼	131¼	131½	+ ¼
61½	57½	Coca-Cola A (3)	11	61	61	61	Dec 8
17	7½	Colgate-Palm (⅝a)	8	14⅞	14¾	14⅞	+ ⅛
104¼	78	Colgate-Palm pf (6)	1	102½	102½	102½	— ½
39¾	13¼	Collins & Aik (1¼e)	4	34	33¾	34	Dec 16
23½	9⅛	Col Fuel & Iron	1	20½	20¼	20½	
32¾	13½	Col Br'cast A (1¼e)	2	16⅞	16⅛	16½	— ½
22¾	13	Col Br'cast B (1¼e)	3	17	16¾	16¾	Dec 16
9⅞	5⅛	Col Gas & El	23	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
83	57	Col G&E pf A (6)	1	70¼	70¼	70½	— ¾
19	9	Col Pict vto (2½%f)	3	14¾	14	14	— ¾
35¾	27½	Colum Pict pf (2¾k)	1	28⅛	28¼	28¼	— ¼
98½	63¾	Colum Carbon (4)	3	95¼	95	95¼	Dec 14
59⅞	23	Coml Credit (4)	1	58	58	58	— ⅛
108½	84	Coml Cred pf (4¼)	4	108	108	108	Dec 14
64	31½	Coml Invest Tr (4)	3	61¾	61½	61¾	+ ⅛
112½	90	Coml Inv cv pf (4¼)	2	110	110	110	Dec 16
12¼	5⅞	Coml Solvents	8	9¼	9¼	9¼	
2¼	1	Com'with & South	21	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
55⅝	35	Com & South pf (3)	1	46½	46½	46½	— ¼
28	22½	Com'with Edis (1.60)	8	26⅞	26¾	26⅞	+ ⅛
9½	3⅝	Conde Nast	1	7¼	7⅛	7¼	Dec 16
29	15	Congol-Nairn (⅝e)	1	28	28	28	— ½
8¾	6	Congress Cigar	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	Dec 16
20¾	10½	Consol Aircraft (1a)	1	25	25	25	
10⅝	4¼	Consol Cigar (¾e)	4	8¾	8¾	8¾	— ¾
34¼	17	Cons Edison (2)	37	30½	29¾	29¾	+ ⅛
104	88⅞	Cons Edison pf (5)	3	102	101⅞	101⅞	
2⅜	1	Consol Film Ind	4	1⅞	1¾	1¾	Dec 16
12¾	4½	Con Film In pf (1k)	1	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	+ ⅜
7¾	2¾	Cons Laundries	3	6½	6	6	— ¼
108¾	7	Consol Oil (.80)	20	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ¼
7½	2½	Consol R R Cuba pf	1	3	3	3	
5⅜	2	Consol'n Coal	9	3½	3½	3¼	Dec 16
22	10	Consol'n Coal pf	2	16	15½	15½	Dec 15
95⅝	78	Consum Pow pf (4½)	5	93¾	93¾	93

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

New York Curb

Closing Prices

Sales	Stock and Div.	High	Low	Close
300	Aero Sup M B (1⅛e)	5¾	5½	5¾
100	Ainsworth (⅛e)	7	7	7
25	Ala Gt Sou (6e)	59¾	59¾	59¾
100	Alliance Inv	1½	1½	1½
200	Alum Co Am	128½	127½	127½
100	Alum Co Am pf (6)	109½	109½	109½
200	Alum Goods (⅛e)	14½	14½	14½
50	Alum Ind	4	4	4
50	Alum Ltd pf (6)	109	109	109
400	Am Airlines	19¾	19¼	19⅝
100	Am Centrifugal	1½	1½	1½
100	Am Cit P&LS	1¾	1¾	1¾
1300	Am Cyan B (.60)	26¼	25⅞	26⅛
2100	Am & For P war	⅞	¾	¾
900	Am Gas&El (1.60)	32½	32	32
100	Am Gen 12½pf (2½)	27	27	27
400	Am Lt&T (1.20)	16	15⅞	16
25	Am Mfg	13½	13⅛	13½
700	Am Maracaibo	⅛	⅛	⅛
3800	Am Superpow	⅝	⅝	⅝
200	Ang-Wupp	3	2⅞	2⅞
50	Appal ElP pf (7)	108¾	108¾	108¾
200	Arct Rad Tube	⅛	⅛	⅛
300	Ark Nat Gas A	2¾	2¾	2¾
100	Art Met Wks(.80)	6½	6½	6½
600	Asso G&El A	⅜	⅜	⅜
100	Asso GEl pf	6¾	6¾	6¾
1000	Atl Cst Fish	2⅞	2¾	2⅞
500	Atlas Corp war	¾	⅝	⅝
200	Atlas Ply	23	23	23
300	Austin Silver M	⅛	⅛	⅛
200	Auto V Mach (½a)	7¾	7¾	7¾
100	Avia & Tran	3¼	3¼	3¼
120	Axton-Fis A	44	43	43
100	Babcock&Wil	29⅞	29⅞	29⅞
200	Baldw Loco war	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
600	Barium Sta Stl	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
400	Barlo Dolomite (¼e)	6¼	6	6
500	Beech Aire	5¼	5	5
1900	Bell Aire	34¾	33¾	33¾
400	Bellanca Aire	9⅝	9⅜	9½
250	Benson & Hed	14	13¾	13¾
300	Berk & Gay F war	⅛	⅛	⅛
100	Bliss (E W)	13¼	13¼	13¼
300	Blumenthal (S)	7	7	7
10	Bohack (HC) 1 pf	18	18	18
100	Bowm-Bilt H	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
100	Bras Tr L&P	8¾	8¾	8¾
700	Breeze Corp (.40e)	6¼	6¾	6¾
200	Brewst Aero (.30e)	10	10	10
100	Brill A	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
100	Brill B	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
1200	Brown Rubber	5½	5	5½
200	Buckeye P L (2e)	24½	24¼	24½
200	Buf N&EP pf (1.60)	20¼	20¼	20¼
500	Can Marconi	1	1	1
1600	Carib Syn	11	11	11
1100	Carnegie Met	⅛	⅛	⅛
400	Carrier Corp	20⅛	20	20⅛
400	Catalin Am	4⅝	4½	4½
2000	Cen Si El	3	3	3
50	Cen St El 6% pf	4	4	4
100	Cen St El 7% pf	9½	9½	9½
50	Cen St El cv pf n	3½	3½	3½
50	Chi Flex Shaft (4a)	71	71	71
50	Childs pf	58⅝	58½	58⅝
400	Cities Service	6¼	6⅛	6⅛
1400	Cit Svc pf	44	42	44
100	Cit Svc pf B	3½	3½	3½
400	Cit Svc pf BB	38½	38	38½
1200	Club Al Uten	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
200	Colon Develop	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
700	Colum O&G (.15e)	⅞	2¾	2¾
5600	Comwith & So war	⅛	⅛	⅛
100	Cons Biscuit (.80e)	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
2400	Cons Coppermin (¼e)	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
100	Cons G&E Bal (3.60)	71	71	71
200	Cons Mng & S	60½	59¾	59¾
200	Cons Royalty (.20)	1½	1½	1½
25	Cont G&E pr pf	82	82	82
200	Cont Roll & Stl	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝
200	Cooper-Bess	8	8	8
100	Corroon & Rey	2	2	2
2100	Creole Pet	23½	22⅝	22⅝
100	Crowley Milner	3	3	3
600	Crown Drug	⅛	1⅛	1⅛
100	Cuneo Press	46⅝	46⅝	46⅝
200	Davenport Hos	15¼	15¼	15¼
100	Det Stl Prod	32¼	32¼	32¼
300	Divco Twin Trk	3⅜	3½	3¾
100	Dobeckmun	8	8	8
100	Dubilier Cond (.10e)	1¼	1¼	1¼
100	Durh Hds B	2	2	2
100	Duro-Test (.10e)	5	5	5
300	Eagle Pich Ld	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝
200	East G&F 6pf	9⅞	9½	9⅞
75	East G&F pr pf	20½	20¼	20½
500	Easy Wash MB	3¼	3⅛	3¼
100	Elsler Elec	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
4700	El Bod&Sh	10⅝	10⅜	10⅝
200	El Bnd&Sh pf (6)	66	66	66
100	ElBo&Sh $5 pf (5)	62	62	62
200	Elect Share	2½	2½	2½
200	Electrol vtc	1¾	1¾	1¾
150	Emp G&F 6½ pf	55	54	55
350	Emp G&F 7% pf	54	52¾	54
50	Emp G&F 6½% pf	52	52	52
500	Equity Corp	⅛	⅛	⅛
500	Europ El deb rt	⅛	⅛	⅛
600	Fairchild Av (.30e)	9½	9¾	9½
100	Fairstate Brew (.60a)	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
800	Ford Mot Ltd (.17e)	3¾	3¾	3¾
100	Froedt G&M (.35e)	7¼	7¼	7¼
25	Fuller 4% pf (4)	38	38	38
200	Gen Tel (1a)	14¼	14¼	14¼
25	Georg Pow $6 pf (6)	79	79	79
20	Gilbert pf	31	31	31
100	Glen Ald Coal (⅜e)	5¼	5¼	5¼
2000	Goldfield Con	⅛	⅛	⅛
50	Gt Atl&P nv (4)	69	69	69
100	GrummanAircE (¾e)	17¾	17¾	17¾
100	Gulf Oil (1)	39½	39¼	39¼
10	Gulf St Ut 6 pf (6)	102¼	102¼	102¼
300	Hall Lamp	2½	2½	2½
200	Hearn D strs	5¼	5¼	5¼
100	Hecla Min (.30e)	9½	9½	9½
200	Hewitt Rub (.55e)	9¾	9½	9½
600	Humble Oil (2e)	68¼	68	68¼
50	Hygrade Sylv (1¼e)	24½	24½	24½
100	Illi Iowa Pub	3½	3½	3½
100	Illi Iowa Pow div ct	5½	5½	5½
200	Illi Iowa Pow pf	18¾	18¾	18¾
100	Ind Pipe L (½e)	6½	6½	6½
10	Ind Svc 6% pf	7½	7½	7½
25	Indus Finan pf	9¼	9¼	9¼
100	Ins Co N Am (2a)	67¾	67⅝	67¾
100	Insuranshs Pref	27	27	27
200	Inter Radio (⅛e)	9	9	9
100	Inter Ut pr pf (3½)	31	31	31
500	Inter Vitamin (.35e)	3½	3½	3½
20	Inters Pw Del pf	4¼	4¼	4¼
100	Irving Air Ch (1a)	17¾	17¾	17¾
100	Jeannette Gls	1¼	1¼	1¼
10	JerCP&L 7 pf	89	89	89
200	Jones & Lau Stl	36	35¾	35¾
100	Ken-Rad T&L A ⅜e	9	9	9
100	Kennedy's	4¾	4¾	4¾
10	Kings C Ltg pf(5)	56	56	56
200	Kingsb Brew	¾	¾	¾
300	Kingston Prod	2	2	2
100	Kirby Pet (.10e)	2¾	2¾	2¾
200	Kreuger Brew	5	4¾	5
200	Lake Shore M(⅓)	48½	48½	48½
100	Le Tourneau(1¼e)	31½	31½	31½
3500	Lehigh C&N(.10e)	3½	3	3½
100	Leonard Oil Dev	¼	¼	¼
100	Lion Oil (1)	19½	19½	19½
100	Locke Stl Ch(1.40e)	12½	12½	12½
3800	Lockhmeed Aire	32¼	31⅝	32¼
400	Lone Star Gas(.60e)	9¼	9	9¼
50	Long Is L pf	26	26	26
50	Long Is L pf B	21¾	21¾	21¾
200	Louis L&E(.40a)	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
100	Mass Util Asso	2	2	2
100	Massey-Harris	6½	6½	6½
150	Master Elec(1)	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞
100	McWill Dredg	16	16	16
25	Mead John (3a)	125½	125½	125½
100	Meth Mun pf	½	½	½
100	Michigan G&O	2½	2½	2½
400	Mid St Pet A vtc	4¾	4¾	4¾
100	Mid St Pet B vtc	11	11	11
500	Mid West Corp	6½	6½	6½
75	Midvale	112	111	111
180	Montg Ward (A7	150	149¼	149⅞
400	Mount City Cop	6	6	6
200	Mount Prod (.80)	8	8	8
100	Nat Auto Fib	8	8	8
100	Nat Belais Hess	½	½	½
100	Nat City Lin pf (3)	40	40	40
200	Nat Cont (¼e)	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
500	Nat Fuel G (1)	13½	13	13
50	Nat Pub Ser pf (6)	70½	70½	70½
300	Nat Rub Mch	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
50	Nat Stl Car (2)	66	66	66
100	Nat Sug Ref (1½e)	11¾	11¾	11¾
50	Nat Tank	4	4	4
100	Nat Trans (¾e)	7	7	7
500	Nat Tun&Mines	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
200	Nat Un Rad	15-16	15-16	15-16
100	N E Pow Asso	11½	11¼	11½
400	N H Clock	8½	8½	8½
100	New Idea Inc	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜
300	N J Zinc (2)	58½	57¾	58¼
200	Newmont Min (3e)	77¾	77¾	77¾
100	N Y Merchand (.40e)	8	8	8
1100	Niag Hud Pow (⅛e)	7¾	7¾	7¾
25	Niag Hud 1 pf (5)	87	87	87
2000	Niag Hud A war	½	½	½
400	Niag Hud B war	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
100	Niag Sh Md B (⅛e)	5	5	5
200	Nipissing Mns (.15e)	1½	1½	1½
100	Noma Elec (.05e)	5	5	5
2600	NorAmL&Epow	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
400	Nor Sta Pw A	9¼	9	9
100	Novadel-Ag (3a)	29	29	29
200	Ohio Oil pf (6)	109¾	109¾	109¾
20	Ohio Pow pf (6)	114	114	114
200	Okla Nat Gas	12	12	12
700	Oildetyme Dist	1⅜	1¼	1¼
200	Omar Inc (⅛e)	4¾	4¾	4¾
200	Pac G&E 6 pf (1½)	31¼	31¼	31¼
1800	Pac G&E5½pf(1⅜)	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝
4400	Pantepec Oil	6¾	6¾	6¾
2000	Pennroad	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
100	Pa-Cent Airl	8	8	8
20	Pa P&L $6 pf (6)	94½	94	94½
80	Pa Wat&Pow (4½e)	72½	72½	72½
500	Phillips Pkg	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
100	Phoenix Sec	4¾	4¾	4¾
1000	Pierce Govern (.20e)	16½	16½	16½
100	Pitney-Bowes (.40a)	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
100	Pitts Forg	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
800	Pitts Pi Cl (1¾e)	106¼	106	106¼
100	Polaris Mng (.11e)	2	2	2
700	Powerite Prod	⅞	⅞	⅞
400	Powdrell & Alex	5	5	5
700	Premier Gld (.12)	2½	2⅜	2½
100	Prosperity Co B	5	5	5
100	Prud Investors	6¾	6¾	6¾
20	PS Colo 6% pf (6)	102¾	102¾	102¾
200	Quaker Oats (5a)	113½	113½	113½
600	Ratter-Post	⅛	⅛	⅛
100	Reliance E&E (⅜e)	11½	11½	11½
200	Reynolds Inv	⅞	⅞	⅞
100	Richmond Rad	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
1100	Roosevelt Fd	1¾	1¾	1¾
200	Root Pet	2½	2½	2½
75	Royalite O Ltd(1½e)	44	41¾	44
100	Safety Car H&L (2e)	65	64	64
300	St Regis Pap	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
600	Salt Dome Oil	17¼	17	17¼
200	Samson Unit	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
100	Schiff Co (1)	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝
100	Scovill Mfg	26	26	26
300	Scullin Stl	13	12⅞	13⅞
100	Scullin Oil war	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
100	Sentry Safety Rub	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
400	Selected Indus	1	1	1
100	Seller Prov Stge (.80de)	11	11	11
1800	Seversky Aire	8½	8¾	8½

Big Boost Given Retail Trade By Christmas Sales

NEW YORK (AP)—Stimulated by Christmas shopping, retail buying at centers of distribution this week jumped 10 to 30 per cent over last week for the country as a whole, Dun & Bradstreet reported.

Night openings in big stores in many cities helped boost business. Dollar aggregate ran 1 to 4 per cent under a year ago at this time, due chiefly to this year's lower prices, for the volume of goods flowing over store counters in most trading centers toppled last year.

Only two of the seven geographical districts had clear-cut increases over the preceding year; in New England the gain ranged between 4 and 10 per cent, and in the South, where many resort districts were profiting from the disturbed situation in Europe, sales were higher by 2 to 5 per cent.

Despite the handicap of rain in some sections, the East reduced its year-to-year decrease to 3 to 7 per cent. In the Middle West, the upturn in the week was strong and the comparison with the previous year averaged between 2 per cent above and 4 per cent below. Sleet storms and icy roads held back purchasing in the Northwest, but volume was at the most but 2 per cent under the total for the same week last year. A sharp increase in sales during the week failed to change materially the year-to-year decline of 2 to 7 per cent recorded for the Southwest in the two previous periods. Pacific Coast trade was estimated 1 to 3 per cent below a year ago.

"Accelerated gift buying disclosed large gaps in retail stocks," the credit agency said. Buyers attempted to fill out lines, only to find that in many instances warehouse stocks were exhausted and manufacturers were turning away rush orders because of shortages and slow deliveries, but producers disclaimed responsibility, blaming retailers' buying policies that had attempted to shift on them the burden of inventory accumulation.

"As the holiday shopping season neared its peak, buyers' preferences became marked. Stores in all sections of the country reported an emphasis on thrift and utility. Basement and main floor departments were benefitting from the stress on lower-priced goods, while activity in apparel and homewares lines reflected preference for practical gifts.

"More liberal foreward purchasing was largely responsible for an increase in unit sales at wholesale, compared with a year ago," the agency continued. "Lower price averages, however, kept total wholesale volume 2 to 8 per cent below the 1937 level. . . .

"Wholesalers were cheered by the sustained Christmas business, but regarded as more significant the growing demand for spring merchandise."

Bank Clearings Up 3.9 P. C. Above 1937

NEW YORK (AP)—Bank clearings in 22 leading cities for the week ended Dec. 14 totaled $5,686,709,000, a gain of 3.9 per cent over $5,474,706,000 in the same week last year, Dun & Bradstreet reported. The total, however, was $458,248,000 below the preceding week.

Prominent gains over a year ago were shown by: Omaha 14.3 per cent, Cincinnati 7.7, Louisville 5.7, St. Louis 5.4. Losers included: New Orleans 10.3 per cent, Detroit 9, Pittsburgh 7.

Chicago volume of $296,300,000 was 6 per cent less than $315,100,000 in the like 1937 week.

Wheat Prices Lower On Argentine Report

CHICAGO, Dec. 17 (AP)—An official estimate that the current Argentine wheat harvest will be the second largest on record caused wheat prices here and abroad to decline today.

The Liverpool market lost ⅝ to 1¼ cent while Chicago opened unchanged to ⅝ lower, May 66⅜-¼, July 66⅛-66, and then dropped further. Corn started ¼ up to ⅛ off, May 52-51⅝, July 52⅝.

Boston Stocks

Div. in $		High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
...	Am Pneumt	35c	32c	32c	32c
...	Am Pneu pf	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	99c
6.00	Bigel-Sanf pf	76	76	76	80
...	Bird&Son Inc	14¾	14¾	14¾	14¾
8.75	Bos & Alb	75¼	75¼	75¼	75¼
6.00	Bos Edison	126½	126½	126½	127
5.00	Bos Elevated	51¼	51¼	51¼	51¾
...	Bos & Me	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅞
...	Bos&Me pr pf	5	4½	4½	5
...	Bos&M st pf	75c	75c	75c	55c
...	Bos&M st A pf	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
...	Bos&M st B pf	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
...	Bos&M st C pf	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
...	Bos&M st D pf	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
.64b	Bos Pers Prop	11⅝	11½	11⅝	11⅝
8.50a	Bos & Prov	19	19	19	20
...	Brown Durrell	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
...	East Bos Co	25c	25c	25c	20c
3.75a	E Gas&r pf	9¾	9¼	9¾	9¾
4.50	E G&r pr pf	20	19¾	20	19½
...	EMSR 1st pf	59½	59½	59½	60
...	East Mass adj	3½	3	3	3½
...	Eastern SS	3¾	3¾	3½	3¾
1.00	Employ Grp	20½	20½	20½	20½
2.50	Fir N Stor	40¾	40¾	40¾	41½
...	Mass Util Asso	2	2	2	2
2.00a	Mergenthaler	22¾	22¾	22¾	22½
6.25a	NE Tel&Tel	105½	104½	105¼	105¾
...	North Butte	3⅛	3⅛	40c	40c
...	Old Col ctf dp	35c	35c	35c	35c
.80b	Reece But H	17½	17½	17½	17
3.10d	Torrington	26½	26½	26½	26¾
...	Un Gas	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
2.50	Unit Shoe M	87	86½	86½	86½

*Ex-dividend. †Ex-rights. a Paid in 1937, no regular rate b Exclusive of extras. c Paid in 1937 on account of accumulations. d Paid in 1937; includes $3 per share paid prior to 3-for-1 split-up.

Treasury Statement

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16 (AP)—The position of the Treasury, Dec. 14: Receipts $7,802,649.81; expenditures $32,260,805.38; net balance $2,267,686,380.61, including $1,-731,106,456.18 working balance; customs receipts for the month $12,816,021.99. Receipts for the fiscal year (since July 1) $2,448,398,601.96; expenditures, $4,094,863,388.96, including $1,351,009,547.23 of emergency expenditures; excess of expenditures, $1,676,271,785.64; gross debt, $38,679,303,507.63, an increase of $4,877,446.84 above the previous day; gold assets, $14,379,786,097.86.

Bank of England Statement

LONDON, Dec. 16 (AP)—Bank of England statement as of Dec. 14 (in thousands of pounds): Circulation 495,349, increase 7,897; bullion 227,518, decrease 95; reserves 62,170, decrease 7,691; public deposits 19,666; decrease 3,020; private deposits 135,548, decrease 3,346; Government securities 68,361, increase 9,225; other securities 38,518, increase 860, ratio of reserves to liabilities, 41.1 per cent, compared with 44.3 last week.

Bank of France Statement

PARIS, Dec. 15 (AP)—Bank of France statement as of Dec. 10 (in millions of francs): Gold reserve 87,364, unchanged; balances abroad 566, increase 6; negotiable bills bought in France 1,650, increase 31; advances against securities 2,707, decrease 125; discounted, commercial bills, France 9,150, decrease 655; temporary advances to state 20,627, unchanged; circulation 100,779,-decrease 687; total credit to current account 23,911, decrease 1,947; 30-day advances against government securities 522, decrease 1,199. Ratio of gold to sight liabilities 61.16 per cent compared with 60.17 last week. Rate of discount 2½ per cent.

Orders for Lumber

WASHINGTON—New orders for lumber in the week ended Dec. 3 were the heaviest since July and were 54 per cent above the corresponding period of 1937. Nearly every region reporting showed a large gain over last year, according to the National Lumber Manufacturers' Association. During the Dec. 3 week, 509 mills produced 183,636,000 feet of softwoods and hardwoods combined; shipped 216,360,000 feet and booked orders of 236,662,000 feet. In the preceding week, 462 mills reported production of 187,672,-000 feet; shipments 179,611,000 feet; orders 236,365,000 feet.

Foreign Bonds

		High	Low	Last	Chg.
1	Antioquia 3d 7s287ct	7¾	7¾	7¾	
5	Bogota M B 7s 47 act ct	24¾	24¾	24¾	
2	Pin R M Bk 5s 61st	102¼	102¼	102¼	
1	Hanover City 7s '39	30¾	30¾	30¾	
6	Parana Bras 7s 58	7¾	7	7	
5	Russ 5½s 1921	⅛	⅛	⅛	
1	Santiago Chile 7s 49	13¾	13¾	13¾	

†Officially listed on application by the Corporation.

Other securities are admitted to dealing as "unlisted," on application of a regular member and approval by the listing committee and the Board of Governors.

Rate of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Unless otherwise noted, special or extra dividends are not included.

(xd) Ex-dividend. (xr) Ex-rights. (a) Also extra or extras. (e) Paid this year. (f) Payable in stocks. (g) Paid in 1937. (h) Cash or stock. (k) Accumulated dividend paid or declared this year. (ur) Under rule. (ww) With warrants. (xw) Without warrants. (war) Warrants.

N. Y. Curb Bonds

Domestic Bonds

Sales in $1000		High	Low	Close
2	Ala Pow 5s '46	104	104	104
58	Ala Pow 5s '51	99¼	98⅛	99¼
7	Ala Pow 5s '56	86⅝	86⅝	86⅝
1	Ala Pow 4½s '57	82⅝	82⅛	82⅝
1	Ala Pow 5s '57	96⅝	96⅜	96⅝
7	Alumin Ltd 5s '48	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜
44	Am G&E 5s 2028	108¾	108⅜	108⅜
13	Am P&L 6s 2016	85⅛	85	85
4	Am P&L 5s '56	101½	101⅛	101½
1	Am Rad 5½s '53	44	44	44
17	As G&E 5s '58	30¾	30⅛	30½
10	Baldw L 6s '50	104½	103	103¾
1	Bell T Can 5s'55 A	109¾	109¾	109¾
5	Bell T Can 5s'57 B	121½	121⅛	121½
2	Bell T Can 5s'60 C	123¼	123¼	123¼
1	Can Nor P 5s'53	103¾	103¾	103¾
3	Caro P&L 5s'56	96⅝	96⅛	96⅝
5	Cen Ill P & 5s'68 G			
		102 21-32	102 21-32	102 21-32
10	Cen Ill PS 4½s'67 F	103 5-32	103 5-32	103 5-32
23	Cen P&L 5s'56	99⅛	99¼	99⅛
5	Cen St El 5½s'54	32	32	32
1	Cen St El 5s'48	32	32	32
26	Cen St P&L 5½s'53	57½	57	57½
3	Chi&Ill Mid 4½s '56	93⅛	93⅛	93⅛
3	Chi Ry '27 ctf	41	41⅜	42½
4	Cin St Ry 5½s'52	71	71	71
1	Cities Ser 5s '66	69½	69½	69½
8	Cities Ser 5s '58	66¼	66	66
9	Cities Ser 5s '50	67⅞	67⅛	67⅛
1	Cit S Gas 5½s'42	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜
1	Cit S G Pipe 6s '43	103	103	103
12	Cit S P & L 5½s '49	73	72¾	72¾
49	Cit S Pow 5½s'52	73¼	72⅝	73¼
1	Commun P&L 5s '57	73⅛	73⅛	73⅛
8	Con G&E 5s '58 A	81½	80⅞	81½
2	Cudahy Pack 3¾s'55	90¼	90¼	90¼
1	Det Int Br 6½s'52	7	7	7
10	Det Int Br 7s '52	⅝	⅝	⅝
13	Det Int Br 6½s '52 ct	7	7	7
36	East G&F 4s '56A	36	50⅝	58¾
5	Elec P&L 5s 2030	73	72½	72½
10	Empire Dis E 5s '52	99	99	99
5	Fed Water 5½s '54	81¼	81¼	81¼
13	Fla P&L 5s '54	93¾	93¾	93¾
3	Fla Pow 4s '60C	89	88½	89
1	Gary E&G 5s '44 st	95⅝	95⅝	95⅝
3	Gatin P 5s '56	104½	104½	104½
2	Gen W Wk 5s '43A	88	88	88
2	Geo Pow 5s '57	95⅝	95¼	95¼
3	Geo P&L 5s '78	62	62	62
8	Glen Ald Coal 4s '65	71	71	71
4	Guar Inv 5s '48A	43	43	43
1	Hous Lig&P 3½s'66	109	109	109
11	Ill Pow&L 5s'56C	95¾	93¾	95¾
13	Il Pr&L 4s'53	101¾	101¾	101¾
2	Ind E 5s '51 C	86	86	86
1	Ind Svc 5s '63 A	56½	56½	56½
2	Int P Sec 7s '57 E	54½	54½	54½
2	Int P Sec 7s '52 F	55½	55½	55½
4	Inters Pow 6s '52	39½	39½	39½
14	Inters Pow 5s '57	56½	56½	56½
1	Inters P Svc 4½s '58	77¾	77¾	77¾
5	Ia-Neb L&P 3s '57	100¾	100¼	100¼
1	Ia Pub Svc 5s '57	103¾	103⅛	103¾
1	Jer Cen P&L 4½s'61C	104¾	104¾	104¾
2	Ky Util 6½s '48 D	103	103	103
5	Ky Util 5s '61H	89½	89½	89½
3	Lehigh PS 6s 2026A	108	108	108
1	Lib McN L 5s '42	103¾	103¾	103¾
4	Long Is P pf	45	45	45
1	Marion Res P 4½s '52	103	103	103
7	Memph P&L 5s '48	90	90	90
1	Mid St Pet 6½s '45A	91	91	91
200	Milw St Pet 6½s'45A	99¾	99¾	99¾
7	Minn P&L 4½s '78	100	99¾	100
1	Nat P&L Co 7s '57	89½	89½	89½
15	Nat P&L25s 2030B	92	92	92
3	N Eng G&E 5s'50	55¾	55¾	55½
1	N Eng G&E 5s'48	55¾	55¾	55¾
2	N Eng G&E 5s'47	56	56	56
1	N Eng G&E 5½s'54	93	93	93
1	N Orl P S 6s'49A	87	87	87
3	N Orl P S 5s'42 st	100	100	100
50	NY Pow&Lt 4½s '67	107	107	107
2	Nor Ind Pub S 5s '69	105	105	105
5	Ogden Gas 5s '45	107⅝	107⅛	107⅝
4	Okla P&W st 5s '48	91	91	91
4	Pac G&E 6s '41 B	114¼	114¼	114¼
1	Pac Inv 5s '48 A	93	93	93
22	Pac P&L 5s '55	75½	75	75
19	Pen Cen P&L 4½s '77	90⅜	89¾	90
1	Pen El 4s '71 F	96	96	96
1	Pen

Commerce and Finance

Southern Roads Try Fare Cut as Remedy for Falling Revenue

Business and Industry

Farm Bureau Asks Program to Give Economic Balance

NEW ORLEANS (AP)—The American Farm Bureau Federation endorsed the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 and urged President Roosevelt to call a meeting of industrial, labor and agricultural representatives to work out a program for economic balance among the groups.

Winding up its annual convention here, attended by more than 4,000 delegates, the federation adopted a resolution saying "only the AAA of 1938 has saved agriculture this year from a price disaster comparable to that of 1932, and this despite the fact that its final enactment came so late that it could be only partially effective this year."

The present farm program, the resolution declared, is based on the "most comprehensive and effective laws ever written by and for farmers. Its first full year of trial will come in 1939, and we believe that it will do more for farmers than any of the alternatives that have been suggested."

The plea to Mr. Roosebelt for an economic conference, also embodied in a resolution, suggested that delegates to the conference be selected from a list recommended by leaders of the three economic groups, and that these "representative leaders be kept in session until they have agreed upon such a program (of economic balance)"

Another resolution asked Congress to amend the wage and hour law to assure farmers full benefit and scope of its exemptions.

The federation also resolved that Secretary of Agriculture Henry Wallace should investigate "unfair discriminations" against American Agriculture in the freight rate structure.

NEW ORLEANS (AP)—Francis B. Sayre, Assistant Secretary of State, hailed the Anglo-American trade agreement as "the effective reply to the defeatism which appeared in some quarters after the Munich settlement."

In a speech prepared for delivery before the cotton conference of the American Farm Bureau Federation, he also declared that "crop restriction means economic retrogression and lessening of national income," and urged free trade to move American cotton into foreign markets.

Mr. Sayre praised the leveling of world trade barriers as of great importance to the future of cotton and the South and to the national economy.

He said the recent signing of a trade agreement between the United States and Great Britain and a second agreement between the United States and Canada would benefit the cotton farmer in practical ways.

"Because of recent international developments," he said, "we need not fold up our tents. Those who with us would follow the more liberal and constructive commercial policies based upon equality of treatment and freedom from political and uneconomic restraints control by far the larger part of the world's trade. Contrary practices are ultimately self-defeating.

"The effective reply to the defeatism which appeared in some quarters after the Munich settlement is the Anglo-American trade agreement."

The trade agreements program pursued by Secretary of State Hull, he said, benefits the cotton farmers by stimulating foreign purchasing power, but building up increased domestic markets and increased domestic purchasing power in other lines of production; by increasing the "real income" of farmers in purchasing goods at lower tariff rates, and by guaranteeing favorable concessions on cotton and cotton goods by other countries.

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Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Jan. 2
Franklin Savings Bank	Jan. 2
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Jan. 2
Boston Penny Savings Bank	Jan. 10
Home Savings Bank	Jan. 10
Union Savings Bank	Jan. 10
Warren Institution for Savings	Jan. 10
First Boston Savings Bank	Jan. 16
First Savings Bank	Jan. 16
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Jan. 16
Whitney Savings Bank	Jan. 16

Other Massachusetts Savings Banks

County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Dec. 20
Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank	Dec. 21
Medford Savings Bank	Jan. 2
Somerville Savings Bank	Jan. 2
Woburn Five Cents Savings Bank	Jan. 2
Brookline Savings Bank	Jan. 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Jan. 10
North Ave. Sav. Bank, Cambridge	Jan. 10
Brockton Savings Bank	Jan. 16
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Jan. 16

Argentine Wheat Crop, 10-Year High

By the Associated Press

Buenos Aires

The Ministry of Agriculture has estimated Argentina's 1938-39 wheat crop at 315,706,000 bushels, the largest prospective production in 10 years.

The estimate represents a 71 per cent increase over last year's crop of 184,614,590 bushels.

Two Western Roads Tell ICC of Savings If Merger Permitted

WASHINGTON (AP)—Stockholders of the Chicago & North Western Railway and the Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul & Pacific Railroad told the Interstate Commerce Commission "tremendous savings" would result from consolidation of the two vast systems.

The protective committees for holders of North Western common stock and St. Paul preferred stock are asking the ICC for permission to present a reorganization plan based on a consolidation. Both the North Western and the St. Paul now are in the process of reorganization.

E. R. Johnston, representing the two committees, told the ICC that consolidation was "feasible and in the public interest."

"It is foolish to continue to operate parallel lines," Mr. Johnston said. "A strong railroad is the best guard against abandonment of unprofitable branch lines, and we feel that if we can bring these two roads together the problem of abandonment of branch lines will not be a serious problem."

Mr. Johnston called it an "ideal situation for testing out the question of whether consolidation is a solution of the railroad problem.' He contended that the committees' plan presented an effective method for dealing with every minority interest.

The committees claimed their plan would make possible an annual saving of at least $10,000,000.

The commission said recently that the reopening of the hearing and the making of a complete record on the basis of the committees' consolidation proposal might "postpone indefinitely" completion of the North Western and St. Paul reorganization proceedings.

Wheat and Flour Exports Since July Total 71,400,000 Bu.

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Agriculture Department reports that sales of wheat and flour for export between July 1 and December 10 totaled 71,400,000 bushels.

Approximately 47,100,000 bushels were sold under the Government's export subsidy program designed to place 100,000,000 bushels of the surplus grain in world markets before next July.

The Department said wheat and flour actually exported amounted to about 42,000,000 bushels.

Under the subsidy program, the Government buys grain at current domestic prices and sells it to exporters at prices that enable them to meet lower world prices. Government losses on recent sales have been slightly above 20 cents a bushel, officials said.

Of the export sales, approximately 88 per cent was in the form of unprocessed wheat and 12 per cent in the form of flour.

Engineering Awards 69 P. C. Above 1937

NEW YORK (AP)—"Engineering News-Record" reported that engineering construction awards for the past week totaled $60,208,000, a figure 7 per cent less than the previous week but 69 per cent higher than the corresponding week of 1937.

The new awards brought the construction volume for the year to $2,645,824,000, a point 12.7 per cent higher than the $2,347,849,000 of the first 50 weeks of last year.

The value of awards compare as follows:

	Wk. ended Dec. 15, 1938	Wk. ended Dec. 16, 1937
Private	$10,273,000	$7,113,000
State and munic	42,664,000	26,008,000
Federal	7,171,000	2,585,000
Total	60,208,000	35,706,000

Good Sales Upturn By Sears, Roebuck

CHICAGO (AP)—Sears, Roebuck & Co. reported that sales for its 11th period, Nov. 7 to Dec. 3, totaled $49,264,822, an increase of $1,845,300, or 3.9 per cent, compared with sales of $47,419,322 for the corresponding 1937 period.

This increase, the company said, was the first since the Oct. 9 to Nov. 5 period last year.

Sales for the periods Jan. 31 to Dec. 3 totaled $442,610,768, which was a decrease of $42,184,997, or 8.7 per cent, compared with sales of $484,795,765 for the corresponding periods in 1937.

Says U. S. to Prosecute Dairy Cases 'Vigorously'

CHICAGO (AP)—Leo P. Tierney, Special Assistant to the Attorney General in the prosecution of 97 defendants indicted on charges of conspiring to restrain trade in the dairy industry, announced the Government was not seeking consent decrees and intended to prosecute the cases "vigorously."

His statement was made in Federal Court, where the arraignment of 40 of the individual and corporate defendants was continued to Jan. 16.

The statement, read in part to Judge Philip L. Sullivan, disclosed that the Government was considering civil, as well as criminal, action to effect a permanent curb of the alleged monopolistic practises.

Roads Cut Fares To 1½ Cents Mile In the Southeast

WASHINGTON (AP)—Southeastern railroads have decided on a coach fare of one and one half cents a mile in an effort to bolster declining passenger revenues.

The same carriers had a 1.5-cent fare from December, 1933 to November, 1937 when they returned to 2 cents. No other section of the country has ever had a basic coach fare below 2 cents.

The Southeastern (Railroad) Presidents' Conference met here Friday and gave out a brief formal announcement saying they had "voted in favor of re-establishing a basic fare of one and one-half cents per mile in coaches, to become effective as soon as tariffs can be published. The effective date will probably be sometime in January."

The Eastern railroads now have a basic coach fare of 2.5 cents. In all other sections it is 2 cents. Railroad circles recently heard reports that the Eastern carriers might go back to a 2-cent coach fare because of disappointing revenues under the higher rate.

Roughly, the Southeastern territory is below the Ohio and Potomac rivers and east of the Mississippi rivers. The Eastern territory, where the 2.5-cent fare now is in effect, extends as far west as Chicago and St. Louis and south to the Ohio and Potomac.

John A. Hastings of New York, sponsor of a "postalization" plan for railroads, petitioned the ICC to reopen the Eastern fare case. He said the carriers' contention that they could make more money under the 2.5-cent fare "has no foundation in fact, in theory, in experience, or in the history of said carriers or other carriers."

Mr. Hastings' proposal would provide a zone system for passenger fares, somewhat like the parcel post plan, instead of the present mileage basis.

During the first 10 months this year, class 1 railroads had passenger revenues of 337,758,798 compared with $369,558,376 for the same period last year. Revenues of $31,459,456 in October, 1938, compared with $35,510,131 for the same month last year.

Employees Share In Earnings; Bonus Payments Disbursed

NEW YORK (AP)—The W. A. Sheaffer Pen Company of Fort Madison, Iowa, has announced an increase in the payment made to employees under a profit sharing plan.

The payment amounts to 10 per cent of each employee's earnings during the last six months. The July 1 payment was at the rate of 7½ per cent for the six months ended May 31 last.

Directors of the Gannett Company, Inc., Rochester, N. Y., have voted to distribute 10 per cent of the company's 1938 profits among employees on a pro rata share of their earnings for five years ending this year, Frank E. Gannett, President, announced.

All full-time employees of the Gannett newspapers will share in the 1938 profits, Mr. Gannett said.

Checks will be distributed on or before Feb. 15, 1939, or as soon as the year's profits are known.

George W. Stephens, President of the Mansfield Tire & Rubber Co., Mansfield, Ohio, announced distribution of $54,000 in Christmas bonuses to 1,600 office and factory employees.

A Christmas bonus of $125,000 for 2,600 employees has been announced by Dr. Ernest Schwarz, President of the Agfa-Ansco Corp., of Binghamton, N. Y., manufacturers of photographic materials.

The bonus, prorated according to each employee's length of service, amounts in many cases to the equivalent of two weeks' pay. It will be distributed this week to all employees who have been with the company since June 30.

Gen. Motors Sales Overseas Off 11 P. C.

NEW YORK (AP)—General Motors Corp. reported sales of cars and trucks to dealers in overseas markets in November totaled 26,050 units, a decline of 11.2 per cent from November last year. For the first 11 months of the year sales abroad dropped 2.3 per cent from the comparable 1937 period.

These figures include products of the corporation's American, Canadian, English and German factories sold outside of the United States and Canada.

Argentina's Cotton Fiber Output Up 65 P.C. in Year

NEW YORK (AP)—Argentina's production of cotton fibre in the 1937-38 season totaled 51,455 tons, an increase of 65 per cent over the 31,170 tons for the preceding season, the Argentine Information Bureau here announced.

(The standard American cotton bale weighs 500 pounds.)

In the 1937-38 season the planted area was 1,050,075 acres, of which 824,233 were picked. In the preceding season 1,027,250 acres were planted, and 721,825 picked.

The bureau predicted the planted area in the 1938-39 season would be 1,030,000 acres.

Canadian Wheat Exports

PORT WILLIAMS—Board of grain commissioners reported that export clearances of Canadian wheat to overseas destinations during November totaled 19,047,194 bushels, against 22,668,232 in October and 11,633,378 in November, 1937. For the first four months of the crop year the total was 62,292,504 bushels, against 35,775,941 for the same period a year ago. Removal of the six-cent preference on Empire wheat imported into Great Britain will undoubtedly result in an increase in the volume of Canadian grain exported via U. S. Atlantic seaboard ports.

Chemical Industry Benefitting From Increase in Rayon Sales

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK — The principal chemical companies provide a shining example of the close relationship between private initiative and the furtherance of our economic well-being, says Fitch Investors Service.

While the industry, continues the service, may not be exactly depression-proof it certainly can shake off the effects of depression in less time than most other industries.

Du Pont Active

Operating results of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Inc., the largest chemical organization in this country, usually afford a fair gauge of what the industry as a whole is doing. For the first half of 1938 du Pont sales dropped some 32 per cent, while there was a reduction of about 56 per cent in chemical earnings. But a turnabout occurred in the third quarter when, with a pick-up in sales volume of approximately 20 per cent, chemical earnings increased almost 50 per cent. This third quarter change for the better carried right through the industry and became even more pronounced during October. Moreover, present indications point to probable earnings for the leading chemical producers through the first half of 1939 that will compare favorably with the 1937 profit level.

Research is the most forceful factor making for progress of the chemical industry. All companies make substantial expenditures for laboratory experimentation with research spending running to as much as 20 per cent of net sales income in a few instances. In the field of research du Pont takes a leading part with an expenditure of about $5,000,000 this year and a possible $7,000,000 next year, while the entire industry will spend around $30,000,000 on research in 1938 and perhaps $25,000,000 over the next 12 months.

In the case of du Pont, 12 new lines developed within the past 10 years accounted for about 40 per cent of total sales in 1937. The du Pont company has not found it necessary to step outside its own particular sphere in the development of new products and new manufacturing methods that have turned out to be big money-makers for the company. Typical of almost the entire list has been cellophane, production of which has climbed from about 25,000,000 pounds in 1932 to around 75,000,000 pounds in 1937, and in the latter year the price of cellophane was less than 30 per cent of the price in 1926, due to the natural effect of greatly increased volume on production costs. But for that matter a steady lowering of prices based on constantly increasing volume might be taken as a theme for the story of chemical progress.

Rayon Aids Expansion

A good portion of the expansion within the chemical industry in recent years might be attributed to the growing use of rayon and plastics.

Rayon is generally credited with being the foremost consumer of chemicals, and the rayon producers are once again expanding production, which accounts in large part for the better demand for nitrocellulose in recent months. Capacity of the rayon industry in 1937 was estimated at 300,000,000 pounds anually; it is now around 360,000,000 pounds, and within another six months will be 400,000,000 pounds, with some trade factors making long-range plans based on a probable capacity of 600,000,000 pounds within the next five years.

During just the last few years modern plastic materials have come into wider use than ever before, and the public is now thoroughly plastic conscious. Plastics are used extensively today in the automobile industry and, being more adaptable than wood and lighter than steel, find use also in the making of radio cabinets, lighting fixtures, the base for cash registers and other business equipment and innumerable novelties.

A Window in Threadneedle Street

By R. E. Bird

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

London

Morning, evening and weekly papers recently carried a large advertisement issued by the railway companies. It was headed: "The Railways ask for a Square Deal," and it went on to make demands for the removal of the century-old restrictions on charges and conditions governing merchandise traffic. A deputation from the companies to the Minister of Transport put these points in categorical form.

Briefly, the railways submit that they are entitled to equality of treatment with other forms of transport; that statutory rules imposed on them in the past, on the ground that the railways were a monopoly against which the public must be protected, are no longer equitable today since their monopoly power has been broken by road transport; and that the railways, in consequence, should be allowed to decide for themselves the charges and conditions on which they undertake to carry merchandise traffic.

Railway System

It is hard to picture the revolution in thought which these demands entail. For over 100 years, the average person has come to look upon a controlled system of railway rates as a natural phenomenon, like the Constitution itself. Amid all the controversy of recent years on the Road vs. Rail problem, there has been no suggestion that this control should be abolished. Changes in railway conditions, however, are more or less timed by changes in the trade cycle. In the last trade depression—in 1933 to be exact—the railways obtained the passage of the Road and Rail Traffic Act, which introduced a system of licensing for road haulage services.

Trade recovery enabled the railways to produce better results for the next four years. During the present year to date, however, gross railway takings are already £5,582,000 down. The seepage of traffic to the roads has continued. And in the judgment of the railways' managers, the position is today desperate.

On the road passenger side, the railways were able, some years ago, to effect a community of interest by buying shareholdings in large units controlled by the Tilling group. On the road haulage side, there is no representative financial group with which the railways can seek a comprehensive working arrangement. The typical road haulage concern chooses its own traffic, cuts its rates below the railways' charges (which are open to inspection), and is not compelled, as the railways are, to accept all traffic which is offered. As for the railways, their charges are supervised by the Railway Rates Tribunal, which sits as a Court of Law to review all applications for increased charges—and even reduced charges, if these are more than 40 per cent below standard rates.

Restrictions Must Go

The railways case is that these restrictions must go; that they should be put in a position to compete on equal terms with road transport concerns which are at present skimming the cream off the highly remunerative merchandise traffic, particularly lighter finished manufactures, and short-haul traffic of all classes. One answer to this claim is that it would import chaos into the entire transport system. And, although the railways' statement of claim seems to contemplate the possibility that after a period of all-in competition, Parliament would impose an armistice on equal terms for railways and roads, it seems more probable that if the railways could find a sufficiently representative unit in the road transport industry, they would prefer to negotiate a direct settlement of the problem of competition.

How that settlement might run it is impossible to guess. There are at least two alternatives: first, to put the road haulers under the same system of restraints as the railways; secondly, and surely more preferable, to devise a basic community of interest between two forms of transport which today should be complementary.

Amid the general discussion of the Anglo-American Trade Agreement, comparatively little attention has been given to an Exchange of Notes accompanying the Agreement, on the subject of consultation between the two Governments regarding the general problem of valuation for Customs Duty.

There is comparatively limited knowledge here of the differences in method employed by the United Kingdom and the United States in Customs valuations. The British duty is payable on the import value of the commodity in the United Kingdom—in other words, according to value calculated on a cost-insurance-freight basis. On the other hand the American Tariff Act of 1930 levies the duty on the commodity on the basis of export value, before adding in cost of insurance or freight—in other words, on an f. o. b. basis.

U. S. Rates Hgher

As a result, an ad valorem duty of 20 per cent means much less by the American tariff than the same rate on the British tariff. The American exporter, again, pays higher freight and insurance costs, compared with his European competitor, when trading with Great Britain, and has to pay a higher amount of import duty as a consequence.

And for goods whose value cannot be determined in the open market, the Customs service may fall back on the selling price of the goods in the United Kingdom, deducting a reasonable allowance for expenses, and estimated Customs duties, in order to arrive at dutiable value. The effect of this rule depends on the interpretation of the word "reasonable." If some of these anomalies and irritations can be reduced, the trading relations between the two nations will be further strengthened.

Business conditions in Great Britain remain relatively satisfactory. The fall in trade was arrested last May, and there has since been a period of steadier trade, with a slight upward tendency on the whole. Measured by The Economist's index of business activity (1935=100) the peak of trade activity was reached last September, when the index stood at 113½. There followed a rapid and almost unchecked fall to 102 last May; in September, the index had gained two points at 104, and this level was maintained in October.

The recovery is still a sectional affair. In part, it appears to be due to the reversal of the de-stocking movement which continued during the latter part of 1937 and the early months of this year. Steel activity in October was promising, despite the present uncertainty regarding prices for 1939 and the building trade appears to have picked up better business since the crisis.

Even the textile trades, which felt depression as early as any industry, have obtained increased orders. One of the black spots is the shipbuilding industry, which have received scarcely a contract for new mercantile tonnage during the past few weeks. This partial character of recovery is likely to continue for some few months to come. The best guess at the moment is that British economic conditions will be broadly maintained until next Spring, with the bias probably on the side of a further slight advance. But the course of British industry still depends on two things: first, evidence of further recovery in the United States, and, secondly, freedom from political disturbance.

McKesson Affair Being Probed In 10 Investigations

NEW YORK, Dec. 17 (AP)—Still more sensational disclosures of the incredible web of international financial intrigue spun by "F. Donald Coster," the wizard whose magic failed him, were forecast today with 10 investigations seeking to unravel the tangled skein.

The breath-taking developments yesterday, climaxed when Coster committed suicide, indicated that the suspected milking of the $87,000,000 McKesson & Robbins Drug Company of $18,000,000 in assets was only one of his many far-flung extra-legal activities.

Suspected of Arms Smuggling

Investigators pushed inquiries into reports that Coster, really Philip Musica, an Italian-born immigrant and ex-convict, had, as head of the world's third largest wholesale drug concern, helped finance one South American war and assisted in smuggling arms to Spain in violation of the Neutrality Act.

So significant did this development appear to Assistant Attorney General Ambrose V. McCall that he abruptly adjourned the state's investigation until Monday in order to study the case.

"The Attorney General has obtained information of the wholesale sale of arms and ammunition which may involve living persons," he said. He refused to amplify the statement.

The U. S. Attorney's office also disclosed it had begun an inquiry into reports that Coster had helped finance Bolivia in its war with Paraguay over the Chaco boundary in return for a promise of a quinine monopoly.

Eight other inquiries were under way into the labyrinthine affairs of the self-slain business titan and those of his three brothers, all connected with the drug company and each held under $100,000 bail.

Eight Other Probes

The agencies and what they are investigating:

1—U. S. postal authorities, seeking to learn whether manipulators of the drug company's supplies had used the mails to defraud.

2—The Securities and Exchange Commission, which Regional Director James J. Caffrey said had failed to locate a nickel's worth of the $18,000,000 "assets" in the firm's raw drugs department.

3—The income tax division of the Canadian Revenue Department. It issued writs of conservatory attachment against assets of Canadian affiliates of McKesson & Robbins.

4—The U. S. Bureau of Internal Revenue, conducting a sweeping inquiry into the drug firm's income tax payments. A shortage of $77,146 in income tax payments for 1931 has been charged.

5—The alcohol unit of the U. S. Treasury. Agents in Hartford, Conn., are checking to uncover possible violations of the alcohol tax act.

6—The U. S. Department of Agriculture. An accusation that the drug company had violated Pure Food and Drug Laws by selling sub-standard quinine tablets started company officials on the inquiry which led to Coster's downfall.

7—A New York Stock Exchange committee, which began probing trading in the drug firm's securities.

8—The office of District Attorney Thomas E. Dewey. Grand Jury proceedings in New York County were expected to follow.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16 (AP)—Securities Commission records indicated that affairs of McKesson & Robbins were under the supervision of 82 vice-presidents; 46 assistant vice-presidents, and 115 assistant secretaries.

The company's 1937 annual report filed with the Commission said the executive roster of the drug concern totaled 255.

Coster's Salary

Commission records showed Mr. Coster received aggregate remuneration of $161,378.96 in the four years ended 1937.

The company's registration statements with the Securities Commission showed the following aggregate remuneration: $40,559.96 in 1934; $40,219 in 1935; $40,220 in 1936, and $40,380 in 1937.

NEW YORK (AP)—Securities of McKesson & Robbins, Inc., plummeted to new lows in "over the counter" markets Friday.

The common stock was quoted at 75 cents a share bid, $1 asked, compared with the final sale at $7.50 on the New York Stock Exchange before dealings in McKesson & Robbins issues were suspended Dec. 7 last. Stock exchange trading in the securities was halted a few minutes after word reached the floor that equity receivers had been appointed for the company.

McKesson & Robbins $3 preferred stock was quoted Dec. 16 "over the counter" at $7.25 a share bid, $8 asked, contrasted with the last stock exchange price of $36.50.

The convertible 5½ per cent debentures, $1,000 face value each, were quoted "over the counter" at $530 bid, $540 asked, compared with the last sale of $1,037.50 per $1,000 bond on the stock exchange.

The company distributes products through 77 divisions in 38 states, the District of Columbia and Hawaii. It also has Canadian and Norwegian companies, and offices in London, Eng., and Kobe, Japan.

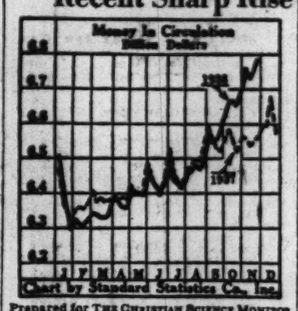
The company has around 7,500 employees.

Activities in all operating units of the company are going forward as usual, a spokesman for the company reported, and Henry D. Faxon Secretary of the firm, said he believed it was solvent and would "go on in better shape than before."

Int'l Telephone Net Lower

NEW YORK (AP)—The International Telephone & Telegraph Corp. reported consolidated net income for the first nine months this year was $6,155,819, equal to 96 cents a share of capital stock, as compared with $7,044,070, or $1.10 a share, in the like 1937 period.

Money in Use Shows Recent Sharp Rise



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

The extra-seasonal increase in the total of United States currency outstanding is directly related to the recent and current disturbed conditions in Europe. While this increase has been due in part to the existence of huge idle bank reserves and lack of credit demand which has led banks to hold larger than normal amounts of currency in the absence of a profitable use for their funds, there is also believed to have been a large volume of actual foreign hoarding of American dollar currency.

The fact that United States paper currency (which is not legally convertible into gold) is being hoarded abroad is probably the best testimony as to the relative strength of the dollar and other currencies.

Commodity Prices At Lowest Point Since Late 1934

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Wholesale commodity prices declined 0.4 per cent due to sharp decreases in prices of farm products, foods and hides and leather products, according to the U. S. Department of Labor.

The decrease brought the all-commodity index of 813 price series to 77.1 per cent of the 1926 average. This represents the lowest point since late in December, 1934. The combined index is 0.4 per cent below the level of a month ago and is 5.9 per cent below a year ago.

Wholesale prices of nonagricultural commodities fell 0.1 per cent, according to the index, 79.2 for "all commodities other than farm products." It shows decreases of 0.4 per cent and 5.5 per cent from a month ago and a year ago, respectively.

The index for "all commodities other than farm products and foods" remained unchanged at 80.7 and is down 0.2 per cent from a month ago and 3.6 per cent from a year ago.

The raw materials and semimanufactured commodities groups each declined 1.1 per cent during the week.

	Dec. 10	Dec. 3	Dec. 11	Dec. 12
Commodity Groups	1938	1938	1937	1936
All commodities	77.1	77.4	81.9	83.4
Farm products	87.8	88.1	93.4	87.3
Foods	73.7	74.3	80.7	84.8
Hides and leather prds	93.4	94.4	98.3	99.8
Textiles products	65.4	65.6	69.9	75.2
Fuel and lighing mtls	74.4	74.3	78.6	77.5
Metals and metals prdts	94.8	95.0	96.2	88.4
Buildings materials	89.1	89.3	93.0	88.7
Chemicals and drugs	76.3	76.3	78.9	84.2
Housefurnishing goods	87.6	87.7	92.1	84.3
Miscellaneous	72.8	72.4	74.8	74.1
Raw materials	71.2	72.0	75.3	84.4
Semimanufactured artcls	75.1	75.9	78.1	81.6
Finished products	80.6	80.7	85.9	83.5
All commodities other than farm products	79.2	79.3	83.8	82.5
All commodities other than farm prdcts and foods	80.7	80.7	83.7	81.9

Receiver Asked For Reo Motor

LANSING, Mich. (AP)—Twenty stockholders of the Reo Motor Car Company filed a petition in the Ingham County Circuit Court charging that the firm, one of the oldest in the automobile industry, is insolvent and asking a receiver be appointed.

The action disclosed that Rowland Campbell, former operator of a midwest chain of small stores who gained control of the firm last summer in a proxy battle, had resigned as Chairman of the board November 14 and that since that time the affairs of the corporation had been in the hands of his brother, Thomas Campbell.

The petition alleged that the Reo Company, organized in 1904, was insolvent and that that condition was "brought about by the waste and mismanagement of the board of directors and officers now in control."

The petitioners alleged that current assets of cash and marketable securities have been practically used up and that, on December 10, $400,000 of current bills became due which have not been paid for lack of funds.

Canada Asks More Butter Use to Relieve Surplus

OTTAWA (CP)—Canada's butter surplus has reached such proportions that A. C. Fraser, Secretary of the National Dairy Council, has issued a statement asking the domestic consumers to help relieve the situation by using more butter in cooking.

"This has been a year of abundance in butter production in Canada, the United States and in almost all butter producing countries the world over," Mr. Fraser said. "We have in Canada as they have in United States and Britain, larger stocks than we ordinarily require. In Canada we have upwards of 15,000,000 pounds we would like to remove from the country if we could find a buyer. The buyer is not available.

Figures just released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics estimated the butter supplies in the country on Dec. 1 at 53,048,335 pounds as compared with 38,045,409 pounds a year ago.

Ontario Grain Shipped East

PORT WILLIAM, Ont. (CP)—Lakehead Elevator Terminals shipped to eastern ports 158,752,212 bushels of grain during the 1938 navigation season, an increase of 45,322,000 bushels over 1937, according to a preliminary statement issued by the statistical branch of the board of grain commissioners for Canada. Cargoes reached 875, an increase of 267 over last year.

Vandenberg Urges Incentive Taxing To Aid Business

WASHINGTON (AP) — Senator Arthur Vandenberg (R-Mich) urged the substitution of incentive taxation for "pump priming" in Government efforts to revive business.

Predicting that some form of tax deductions to encourage industrial expansion would find its way into the next Federal revenue bill, Mr. Vandenberg said he believed testimony before the Senate Profit-Sharing Committee had demonstrated that "incentive taxation is the major weapon that can be used for a final, successful assault upon the depression to produce a cure, American-style."

"The present administration certainly cannot complain against the philosophy of incentive taxation," Mr. Vandenberg declared. "The Administration takes money out of the Treasury and spends it on public works to combat unemployment. That is 'pump priming.'

"Incentive taxation temporarily stops certain revenues from going into the Treasury and uses these exemptions to stimulate private works to combat unemployment.

"The difference is that 'pump priming, costs infinitely more; that it does not build up new taxable resources which ultimately will cheerfully pay more taxes; and that it does not revitalize the private industry upon which our permanent stabilized recovery must depend."

The Michigan Senator and Senator Clyde Herring (D-Iowa), the members of the special profit-sharing committee, are now engaged in writing their report, expected to be ready within a month. It will contain a profit-sharing formula calculated to stabilize employment and guarantee old-age retirement funds for employees of 10 of the country's largest industries, but committee members indicated they planned no compulsory legislation.

It will be offered to industry merely as a possible method of creating longtime amicable labor relations.

Carloadings Drop 4.6 P. C. in Week; .01 P. C. Above 1937

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Association of American Railroads reported 619,340 cars of revenue freight were loaded during the week ended Dec. 10.

This was a decrease of 29,746 cars, or 4.6 per cent, compared with the preceding week; an increase of 74, or .01 per cent, compared with a year ago, and a decrease of 167,732, or 21.3 per cent, compared with 1930.

The report classified the loadings as follows:

	Dec. This wk.	from last wk.	Inc. over yr. ago
Miscellaneous freight	245,761	8,511	25,437
Less-than-carlot mds.	151,325	1,412	1,087
Coal	128,210	15,434	†29,363
Grain and grain prod.	34,421	1,354	†167
Western district	21,424	93.0	†449
Livestock	14,545	2,136	†186
Western district	11,354	1,639	178
Forest district	28,043	700	1,326
Ore	10,281‡	974	1,618
Coke	6,754	1,173	334

†Decrease. ‡Increase.

General Classified

APARTMENTS TO LET

BOSTON MASSACHUSETTS — Adjacent to The Mother Church. Housekeeping suites, 1-3 rooms furnished or unfurnished. Rates upon request SHAWMUT REALTY TRUST 24a Clearway Street

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

WANTED—Housekeeper, preferably with hotel or school experience, for boys' boarding school in New England; references and photo. Box B-39, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

BLOOMINGTON, IND.—Competent attractive lady, 10 years travel, Orient, Mexico and the continent, desires to companion one or group for foreign trip. Miss Matthews, 514 N. Washington St.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

APARTMENTS FURNISHED

BRIGHTON, MASS., 114 Strathmore Rd.—3-room furn. apt. to sublet for 4 months from Jan. 1st; reasonable. Phone Aspinwall 1771.

APARTMENTS UNFURNISHED

N. Y. C., 52nd St., 330 East—3 rooms $65; desirable 4 rooms, 2 bedrooms, $82; elevator, concessions, cooking-refrigerating gas free.

FOOD PRODUCTS

English Fruit Cake, Plum Pudding, Pork Pies, Shortbread
Eva Coopland, 59 Westland Av., Boston Ken. 7367

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

A PRIVATE sale of Chinese robes and American antique glass. Call KIRkland 6624, Cambridge, Mass.

FURNITURE FOR SALE

EARLY American reproduction set of Stickley made office furniture, twelve pieces for sale; fine for private office. Inspect at Room 32, 126 State St., Boston.

GOLDEN-BERCH COMPANY
66 Canal St., Boston, near No. Sta. CAP 0175
Fine Furniture and Floor Coverings
Our tags are marked at competitive retail prices from which you get a special Monitor discount

GARAGES

RESIDENTS in Back Bay and Beacon Hill, Boston—Patronize Irvington Garage, 25 Irvington Street, KENmore 0639 Storage, gasoline lubrication, delivery, dead storage

GIFTS

HANDMADE QUILTS—Flower garden design or sunburst pattern; lovely Christmas gifts; reasonably priced. Tel Longwood (Mass.) 6023 after 5 p. m.

HELP WANTED

MAN or woman, general housework, some cooking; in country; $25 monthly; permanent. Write Box S-55, Suite 1350, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

BOSTON, Newbury St. Specialty Shop needs saleswoman with personal following; salary or commission. Box B-38, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

MIAMI, FLA.—"Stillwaters," home for rest and study; attention if desired. Mary G. Martin, 38 S. W. 16 Ave. Phone 3-4047.

MOVING AND STORAGE

I DEEM it a privilege to serve the readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their local and long distance moving packing, crating, shipping and storage of household goods. NOBLE B. STEVES Bonded Warehouseman, 184 Harvard St., Dorchester, Boston Mass. Telephone TALBOT 2480

PAYING GUESTS

CAPE COD—Quaint old house; guests may rest and enjoy good food; $20.00 weekly. Martha Hastings, Hyannis, Mass.

ORLANDO, FLORIDA, "HOMEPLACE" — Quiet home with all comforts, conveniences of home, in lovely surroundings on lake, by night, week or season; prices reasonable; reservations made. ELIZABETH STONER, 2 East Gore.

ORLANDO, Fla.—Journey's End: exclusive year round restful tourist home for Christian Scientists, 224 Lucerne Circle.

SEE NEXT PAGE

Local Classified
United States and Canada
(Continued)

HOUSES TO LET

PLYMOUTH, FLORIDA., near Orlando—Duplex, 4 rooms, furnished, fireplace; citrus fruit; garage; terms reasonable. Box 155, Plymouth, Fla.

PIANOS FOR SALE

STEINWAY Louis XV, practically new; other Steinway Grands $295 up; Knabe, Baldwin sacrifice. Empire, 1385 6th Ave. (56th), N. Y. C.

PIANO TUNING

SIDNEY B. DURFEE, Graduate of Perkins Institution, 13 Royal St., Watertown, Mass. Tel. Mid. 8766 or Center Newton 3074.

REAL ESTATE

Apartments, houses; furnished; sale or rent; $300 up, season. Foster-Jum, Inc., Real Estate, 601 N. Olive, West Palm Beach, Fla.

HOMES

For Sale or Rent
in Brookline, Newtons, Wellesley and Weston. Selected properties in the better neighborhoods.
HENRY W. SAVAGE, Inc.
Realtors, 275 Harvard Street
Brookline. Asp. 1504
355 Commonwealth Ave. Con. Newton 2232

ROOMS AND BOARD

BOSTON, 434 Beacon St. Water side; before deciding see this beautiful house; rooms single and double, with and without bath; breakfast.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON—Beautiful, homelike, quiet rooms, one private bath and shower; elevator; overlooking Fenway; near The Mother Church. Tel. COM. 7573.

BOSTON, 80 Fenway, Apt. 7—Attractive, sunny rooms overlooking Fenway; near The Mother Church; pleasant for business women. KEN. 6936.

BOSTON, 195 Huntington Ave., S. 3—Nice rooms, overlooking church park; single, double; permanent, transients or students. A. M. NEWPORT.

BOSTON, 346 Commonwealth Ave.—Pleasant, homelike rooms, hot and cold water in closets; permanent, transients. COM. 9333.

MIAMI, FLA.—Las Palmas Modern Rooms; clean, comfortable, convenient, reasonable, harmonious; twin beds. 40 N. E. 20 St.; tel. 3-0300.

MIAMI BEACH, FLA.—Large rooms, private and semi-private baths; lovely home; catering to refined clientele. 1234 Euclid Avenue.

N. Y. C., 330 W. 76th (Apt. 4B)—Spacious, well-furnished, desirable; convenient transportation; suitable one, two. TR. 4-0843.

ST. PETERSBURG, FLA.
You will find rest and a peaceful atmosphere in my home, located in a good residential section.
Shady Crest 754 Bay St. N. E.

ST. PETERSBURG, FLA.
Comfortable, well-furnished rooms; desirable residential section; breakfast if desired.
216 Ninth Ave. N. E.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

CHEF, colored, all-around man, wants work: hotel, club, school, institution, cafe; city or country. KEN. 6090 (Boston).

YOUNG man (24), very much in need of employment, machine shop experience. Write Box S-54 Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

COMPANION-Nurse-Secretary, part or full time Mrs. Paradis, 115 Nesmith St., Lowell, Mass. Tel. 9132-J.

LADY—Prepared to care for children evenings. Box D-10, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

MIAMI, FLA.—Experienced, practical nurse; unencumbered, genteel. MRS. SAXER, 35 N. W. 26 St. Phone 3-1855.

REFINED New England woman desires position as companion; expert chauffeuress; driven all over United States; free to start again; references exchanged. Riverside 9-2161, N.Y.C.

ALABAMA

BIRMINGHAM

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 3-2503
9-10 a. m. — 6-7 p. m. daily, except Sun.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

INSURANCE
ANNUITIES—ENDOWMENTS
MABLE CHEATHAM
New York Life Insurance Co.
Tel. 3-7261
First National Bank Bldg.

LUNCHES and DINNERS
Open All Day Sunday
TODD-AUST
FIVE POINTS

Kaufman's, INC.
Women's and Misses'
Ready-to-Wea and Furs
of the better kind at prices no higher.
SECOND FLOOR, WATTS BLDG.

UTOPIA BOB JOYCE
Pressing Cleaning Dyeing Altering
Conveniently Located
Cash and Carry
Branch Offices
Prompt Delivery Service
Phone 3-4216

Rosenberger's BIRMINGHAM TRUNK FACTORY
LADIES' HAND BAGS
of unmistakable quality

ICE
CONSUMERS
ICE DELIVERY CO.
Phone 3-5246

JACKS COAL & TRANSFER CO.
All Good Grades of
COKE and COAL
PHONE 3-0209

ROOFING
ESTES LUMBER CO.
We Sell and Apply
the Genuine Genasco
STA-RITE SHINGLE

PRINTS
PICTURE FRAMES
MIRRORS
SPIVY-JOHNSON
1922 FOURTH AVENUE N.

MOBILE

Gayfer's
MOBILE'S FINEST
DEPARTMENT STORE
Style—Quality—Price
Store Your Winter Garments
with
White Swan Laundry and
Dry Cleaning Co.
Over Twenty Years of
Honest Dealing
Phone Dexter 1377

MONTGOMERY

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone Walnut 1037-J.
Hours: 9 to 12 a. m. and 3 to 6 p. m., except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

A MERRY Christmas TO ALL OUR FRIENDS

ATLANTIC ICE AND COAL CO.
CEDAR 97

DON'T FORGET
Furniture Gifts Make Lasting Gifts. Come to Tennille's—you'll find a suitable one at the right price.
EASY TERMS
Frank Tennille FURNITURE COMPANY
50 Years Montgomery's Favorite Furniture Store
109-111 Commerce St. 212-214 Bibb St.

"Results, Not Excuses"
ACME ROOFING CO.
Cedar 3877 5 Lower Wetumpka Rd.

Lane-Mathews
In Capitol Clothing Store
Ladies' Shoes and Hose
Men's Shoes
11 COURT SQUARE C-417

PICKWICK *Cafe*
Famous for Good Food
Year Round Air Conditioned
25 COMMERCE ST. C-385

JONES & HARRELL REPAIR SHOP
Visit our shop at Cor. Jefferson and N. Decatur St. and see our complete and most beautiful line of Upholstering Fashions. A material for every purpose and a price to fit every purse.

ALABAMA'S LARGEST **HILL'S** FOOD DISTRIBUTORS

Klein & Son
Jewelers and Silversmiths
GIFTS

Say it with Flowers
for
CHRISTMAS
from
COLONIAL GARDENS
Ground Floor Phone C-2012
Shepherd Bldg. Montgomery St.

See Our Complete Stock of Christmas Gifts
MERCANTILE PAPER CO.
116 COMMERCE STREET

Shop at **Sears** and Save
"HONOR-BILT" FURNITURE
COLDSPOT ELECTRIC REFRIGERATORS
ALLSTATE TIRES
Use Sears Easy Payment Plan
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.
119 COMMERCE STREET

CHRISTMAS GREETINGS
from
Montgomery Shoe Factory
Cor. S. Court and Washington Streets

WE INVITE YOU
and the readers of this paper to do your Christmas Shopping with us
Alex Rice

FLORIDA

BRADENTON

Bradenton-Hardware Co.
KYANIZE
Paints and Varnishes
12th Street and Seaboard Tracks

Martin Cleaners & Dyers
THE SPOTLESS CLEANERS
1001 9th Street Phone 37-121
Agency LILY WHITE LAUNDRY

Christmas
CARDS—GIFTS—KODAKS
STATIONERY—HANKIES
Myers Kodak & Art
1223 Manatee Avenue

FLORIDA

BRADENTON
(Continued)

FLOWERS
by Wire
Anywhere—any time
The Blossom Shop
514 12TH STREET

Taste the Difference in
OLEANDER ICE CREAM
Retail Stores in
SARASOTA FORT MYERS
ST. PETERSBURG
6th Ave. and 13th Street, BRADENTON

CORAL GABLES

CORAL GABLES GROCERY CO., Inc.
2012 Ponce de Leon Blvd.
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
VEGETABLES—GROCERIES—MEATS AND BAKERY GOODS

DAYTONA BEACH

Look for the New Things First at
YOWELL-DREW CO.
Daytona Beach's
Largest Department Store
"Quality Did It"

R. T. Fox Jewelry Co.
230 SOUTH BEACH STREET
Diamonds :: Watches :: Silverware
Watch and Jewelry Repairing
Diamonds Reset, Engraving
All work done in our own store.

Triple "S" Grocerteria
100% Home Owned
220 S. BEACH STREET
Main Street and Grandview Avenue
Iver Johnson Bicycles
Locks and Lawnmowers repaired
KEYS MADE
Elliott's Bicycle Shop
323 Second Avenue Tel. 1336J

THE BOOTERY
Daytona's Finest Shoe Store
Exclusive Dealers
Selby Arch Preserver
Enna Jettick
Tel. 853 104 S. Beach

ANGELL & PHELPS
Makers of Fine Candies
New Imported and Domestic Novelties
332 S. Beach Street Telephone 517

Cottage Fence Beauty Shop
All Lines of Beauty Culture
Rear B. & B. Newsstand where The Christian Science Monitor is on sale
PHONE 1345 1003 MAIN STREET

PHONE 329
Daytona Sheet Metal Works
ROOFING—HEATING
OIL BURNERS
PAINTS and VARNISHES
NORGE REFRIGERATORS
116 SO. SEGRAVE, DAYTONA BEACH

Daytona Book Store
Typewriters
Stationery
222 SOUTH BEACH STREET

CUSTER & CLARK
1200 N. Ridgewood Ave. R. F. D. No. 1, Box 5
Christmas, Decorative, Flowering and Bedding Plants, Baskets, Bouquets, Corsages, Flowers for Every Need
Select now for Christmas delivery.
Greenhouses, Cor. Third St., Holly Hill
Phone 164. Visitors Welcome. We Telegraph Flowers.

FORT LAUDERDALE

PUBLIC STENOGRAPHER
Mimeographing
Notary Public
Orr's Letter Service
229 Bryan Arcade Phone 165-W

SUNSHINE TAILORS & CLEANERS
Custom-Made Clothes
Dry Cleaning and Tailoring Well Done
PROP. J. BARADA
16 Tropical Arcade Phone 9187

BRAYTON-COLE DRUG CO., Inc.
Large Line of Cosmetics
FOUNTAIN-LUNCHES
LUXURIOUS BOOTHS
SWEET BLDG., 300 E. ANDREWS AVE.

Thomas & Forsyth
Men's Apparel of Distinction
208 S. ANDREWS AVENUE
Air Conditioned

Florida Rentals
Houses and Apartments
R. F. THOMPSON
With L. C. Miller & Co.
227 S. E. 1st Ave.

READS
DEPARTMENT STORE
Dry Goods, Yarns
Cor. Wall St. and S. W. 1st Ave.

BARLITT'S MARKET
Complete Line of Foods
INCLUDING
Borden Chateau Cheese
815 E. Las Olas Blvd. Phone 44

FLORIDA

JACKSONVILLE

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone 5-0762
10-3 p. m. daily, except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

HOME OWNED
SUZIE'S STORES
GROCERIES
MEATS
FISH
and POULTRY
"The Best of Everything to Eat"
Ten Stores—One Near You.

LEE FURNITURE CO.
Complete Home Outfitters
Lowest Cash Prices
Terms Arranged
138 E. Bay St. Phone 5-5192

LUMARS SPECIALTY SHOP
Women's Apparel
Novelty Gifts
325 LAURA ST.

FIRESTONE
Auto Supply and Service Stores
Batteries—Spark Plugs
Brake Lining—Auto Supplies
Lee and Adams Sts. Phone 5-1800

Jacobs Jewelers
The QUALITY STORE
Diamonds—Watches—Silverware and China
LAURA and ADAMS STREETS
TEL. 6-7100

Independent Laundry
CASH AND CARRY PRICES
Downtown Office
23 East Adams Street Phone 6-7200

NEW YORK LAUNDRY, INC.
Phone 5-6115 Liberty and Forsyth Sts.
FAMILY WASHING

WALK-OVER SHOES
211 Laura Street
We Invite You to
FITZPATRICK
the Florist
Flowers for All Occasions
ALSO
Inexpensive Gift Shop
601 Laura Street Phone 5-1383

MIAMI

TANNER GROCERY STORES
"Where the Best Costs Less"
1753 Northeast Second Avenue
1263 West Flagler Street
1906 Ponce de Leon Blvd.
Coral Gables

RAY'S GIFT SHOP
225 EAST FLAGLER STREET
Ponce De Leon Hotel Bldg.
MIAMI, FLORIDA
Member Miami Chamber of Commerce
FLORIDA SOUVENIRS OF ALL KINDS—We Ship
Miami's Oldest Gift Shop

McARTHUR JERSEY FARM DAIRY
INCORPORATED
Grade A Pasteurized and Raw Milk
Delivered Daily From Our Own Herd
160 N. E. 62ND ST. PHONE 7-1017

INSURANCE
To cover every need
Home—Auto—Savings—Business
Baker Insurance Agency, Inc.
W. W. BAKER, Pres.
1120 Ingraham Bldg. Phone 9-4949

Abstracts—Title Insurance
Escrows
Dade-Commonwealth
TITLE COMPANY
37 N. E. First Street Phone 2-7666

IVES Certified DAIRY
FLORIDA'S FIRST
Certified Milk for Both Adult and Baby
Miami Phone 2-7162

We sincerely strive to make
"HOME MILK"
One of the best sources of milk supply in South Florida
MIAMI HOME MILK PRODUCERS ASSOCIATION
Owned and operated by local dairy farmers
760 N. W. 18th Terrace Ph. 7-7606

FERTILIZERS FREE DELIVERY
Everything to Keep Your Dog Contented and Happy
HUGHES SEED STORE
SEED INSECTICIDES
Bird, Cat and Dog Supplies
50 S. E. 1ST STREET PHONE 9-2121

EVERY PURCHASE COUNTS
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchases that come in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertiser realize the value of his advertising investment.

FLORIDA

MIAMI
(Continued)

For information regarding local and national advertising, phone 32445
9 a. m.-5 p. m., except Sat. and Sun.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Permanent Waves Like Natural Curly Hair

Miss Billee's
BEAUTE SHOPPE
Service and Quality Unexcelled
139 S. E. First St., Miami, Fla.
AIR CONDITIONED
Expert Operators Phone 21686

LaSalle Beauty Shop
Thirty-Nine Years in Miami

PHONE 3-5687
134 SEYBOLD ARCADE
and 214 SEYBOLD BLDG.
MEZZANINE FLOOR
All Branches
Beauty Culture
SOFT WATER USED

Crowell Food Market
1678 CORAL WAY
Complete Grocery and Meat Departments
Free Delivery
Phone 4-2939 D. H. Crowell, Prop.

Cities Service Gasoline
Tires—Tubes—Batteries
All Leading Brands of Oil
Penton's Service Station
Corner N. E. 36th Street and Federal Highway

Groceries Meats Sea Foods
Fruits Vegetables
BOULEVARD GROCERY
3033 BISCAYNE BOULEVARD
— WE DELIVER —
A Complete Stock of Delicacies for the Holiday Season
PHONE 2-8712

LATCH STRING INN

Famous for fine food and service
MRS. M. R. HILL
Owner-Management
BISCAYNE BOUL. at 19TH ST.

SHENANDOAH GROCETERIA
1690 S. W. Eighth Street
Dial 2-3724
Prompt Delivery Service

Rapillard Beauty Salon
A Complete Beauty Service
Marinello System
ZOTOS—FREDERICS PERMANENT WAVES
Phone 3-2487 815 S. W. 17th Ave.

ORLANDO

Gifts for Debs and their Mothers
Dickson-Ives
The Women's Store

Lloud's
FURNITURE COMPANY
Homefurnishings
Tropical Furniture for Tropical Homes
Orange Avenue at Marks

Central Florida's Shopping Center
THE ORLANDO FOOD PALACE
Everything for the Table
Orange Ave. and Livingston
Restful Shopping
Among New Gift Lines
The Cottage Shop
The Gift Shop
North Orange at Food Palace Court
Always Free Parking

FOR SERVICE NOW
Tires—Batteries
Electrical—Lubrication
GIBBS' SERVICE
Orange at Jackson

NEW'S DRESS SHOP
111 SOUTH ORANGE AVE.
We Feature HALF SIZES from 12 to 52
Always a Smart Selection

TURNER'S
For Heaters and Furniture.
Buy at Turner's and Save.
ORLANDO, FLORIDA
136-140 West Central Avenue

NEWELL ELECTRIC CO.
NOT INC.
Everything Electrical
Phone 9648 59 E. Pine Street
NORGE PRODUCTS

Where Your Patronage Is Appreciated
ORANGE LAUNDRIES
and
ACME CLEANERS
138 E. CHURCH
"Clean Clothes Craftsmen"

Florence Beauty Shop

24 SO. ORANGE AVE.
Upstairs
Beautician, Hairdresser
Permanent Waves
Cannot Be Equalled for Beauty and Permanence

Gladstone Apartments
A winter home in the South
Conveniently located. Attractively furnished. Steam heated. Electric refrigeration.
COR. AMELIA and MAGNOLIA AVES.
Tel. 9181 Full information on request.

FLORIDA

ORLANDO
(Continued)

Morgan's 124 W. CHURCH STREET
FORMERLY SWANS
Visit Our New Second Floor
for Big Values
39 WEST CHURCH STREET

SARASOTA

MAC'S FOOD SHOP
We Sell Domino Cane Sugar
and many other Monitor advertised products
Pineapple Ave.—Halton Bldg. Phone 2290

NATHANS
SPORTSWEAR
Exclusive Agents for
RED CROSS and RHYTHM STEP SHOES
AT FIVE POINTS

HOLLAND CAFETERIA
A Most Sanitary and Delightful Place to Eat
AT FIVE POINTS

GENERAL INSURANCE
REAL ESTATE
Brown & Stokes Inc.
Brokers
MAIN STREET at FIVE POINTS

Moderne Beauty Shop
Expert Service in Every Department of Beauty Culture
Specializing in
PERMANENT WAVING
213 Main Street Tel. 6546

Deal with Downs
DOWNS PAINT & GLASS CO.
DUPONT PAINT PRODUCTS
380 Main Street Phone 2231

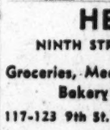
Powder Puff Beauty Shoppe
Permanent Waving, Facials
Shampooing Manicuring
12 LORD ARCADE Ph. 2229

A Merry Christmas
We are equipped to meet your needs
Charming — Dramatic
Lovely — Useful
GIFTS
MONTGOMERY-ROBERTS COMPANY

Distinctive MILLINERY
Designed Exclusively for You by
MABEL CAUSER
229 Palm Ave. Mira Mar Block

ST. PETERSBURG

Greeting Cards Gifts
BEULAH'S
Book and Card Shop
Lending Library—Shell Novelties
450 FIRST AVENUE, NORTH



Suwannee Hotel Beauty Shop
Mrs. M. Ray Schmidt, Proprietress
Complete Beauty Service
122 Fifth St., North Phone 6996

LADIES' APPAREL
MILLINERY
Gertrude B. Shook
26 Second Street North

Rogers
Highest Standard of Work
1700 Central Ave. Phone 4187

HEWITT'S
NINTH STREET PUBLIC MARKET
Groceries, Meats, Vegetables
Bakery Goods, Fish and Oysters
117-123 9th St. North Telephone 8403
HOME OWNED

Dorothy-Louise
Beauty Salon
DOROTHY EVANS, Owner-Manager
Smart Beauty Work for Discriminating Women
623 First Ave. North Phone 6973

ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES
Are Practical Gifts
Make your selection at
Wm. F. Davenport, Inc.
556 First Ave. North
St. Petersburg, Fla.

WILLSON-CHASE
A store full of quality
Christmas Gifts

KANISS JEWELRY CO.
Greatest Values in Diamonds
Diamond Brokers Jewelers
Diamond Setting Expert Repairing
11 FLORIDA ARCADE

Diamonds Watches Silverware
GIFTS *of All Kinds*
Owen-Cotter Jewelry Co.
DIAMOND MERCHANTS
Expert Watch and Jewelry Repairing
Florida Arcade Opposite Poinsettia Hotel

FLORIDA

TAMPA

MAAS BROTHERS for **FASHION LEADERSHIP**

TAMPA'S HEADQUARTERS
for Nationally Known Shoes
W. L. DOUGLAS, RED CROSS and WALK-OVER'S
822 FRANKLIN STREET

Seminole FURNITURE COMPANY INCORPORATED
805-809 FLORIDA AVENUE
Furniture for any home

Henry Giddens Clothing Co.
Clothing — Hats — Shoes
Outfitters to Men
LAFAYETTE and FRANKLIN STS.

Ernest Maas, Inc.
FASHIONS IN GOOD TASTE
Completely Air-Conditioned
Phone 2879 514 Franklin St.

White Star Laundry
1116 Tampa Street Phone 4944

Old Reliable Shoe Fixry
High Class Shoe Repairs and Polishes
201
E. Lafayette St.
Across from Knight & Wall
J. S. UNGER, Mgr

Reliable Service Station
STANDARD OIL PRODUCTS
ALEMITE LUBRICATION SYSTEM
4900 Florida Avenue Phone S-3456
ROY E. CREGER

LEONARD'S

Tampa's Oldest Beauty Parlor
315 Zack Street
Phone 3930

LEONARD'S GROVES
Delicious
Tree Ripened Fruit
Office: 315 Zack Street Phone 3930

SAVE AT **Sears** in Tampa, Fla.
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.

LARSON
The Florist
Phone 4554 912 Florida Avenue

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MAC-FRIED, Inc.
Distinctive Apparel for Women
200 Datura Street at Narcissus
West Palm Beach, Fla.

OLA D. McDONALD GLADYS W. FRIED
LIVE THIS WINTER IN ATTRACTIVE PALM BEACH HOME: 5 bedrooms, 3 baths, steam heat; elegantly and completely furnished. 3 servants' rooms. Tropical patio and cloister. Located in ocean block.
We have complete listings of the better homes and apartments for sale and lease.
COASTAL REALTY SERVICE, INC.
Serving the Palm Beaches and Ft. Lauderdale
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Box 91 West Palm Beach
Palm Beach, Florida Florida
Ft. Lauderdale, 918 E. Las Olas Boulevard

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Ice Cream, All Flavors; Milk, Sweet Cream and All Dairy Products
WEST PALM BEACH
FORT PIERCE and FORT LAUDERDALE

NORGE
Refrigerators
Burkhardt's Electric Shop
Electrical Contractor and Dealer
207 Clematis St. Tel. 5804

PALM BEACH MATHER CO.
FURNITURE—REFRIGERATORS
FLORENCE RANGES—RADIOS
New Address
434 CLEMATIS AVE., TEL. 6254
West Palm Beach, Florida

MORGAN STATIONERY CO.
"Gifts of Distinction"
Social Stationery
Bridge and Party Supplies
Greeting Cards for All Occasions
Complete Office Outfitters
WEST PALM BEACH PAHOKEE

Gowns? Hat? Coat?
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

FLORIDA

WEST PALM BEACH
(Continued)

GLIDDEN PAINTS
"Everywhere on Everything"
JAP-A-LAC Headquarters
The Glidden Paint Store
800 So. Olive Ave., West Palm Beach, Fla.

Shingle Shack Coffee Shop
409 North Olive Avenue
Delicious
Home-Cooked Food
ANN BURGUN, *Manager*

A Leading Stationery Store
BOOKS—GAMES—GIFTS
HALSEY & GRIFFITH
West Palm Beach

BRALEY'S CORNER
AUTOMOBILE SERVICE STATION
Goodyear Tires—Sinclair Gas
Indexed Lubrication
FIRST AT OLIVE STREET PHONE 4000

THE RIGGLE SHOP
315 Clematis Street Phone 6051
Complete ladies' accessory shop and sport dresses
OUR MOTTO
Style—Service—Quality

Booth's New Restaurant
Cool—Clean—Convenient
Breakfast, Lunch, Dinner
at Popular Prices
205 So. Olive W. Palm Beach, Fla.

INSURANCE
CONSTANT SERVICE
B.D. COLE INC.
INSURANCE ENGINEERING
218 South Olive Ave. Phone 4117

THE OCEANIC
Specializing in Shore and Fish Dinners
STEAKS—CHOPS—CHICKEN
Corner Lakeview Avenue and Flagler Drive at Royal Palm Bridge
TEL. 6676

SOUTHLAND BAKERY
Real Homelike Cakes and Pastries
Good Bread and Rolls, Too.
MAY WE SERVE YOU?
3409-11 S. Dixie, W. Palm Beach, Fla.
J. H. ROGERS
O. M. ROGERS Phone 8366

WINTER HAVEN

"WINTER HAVEN'S FAVORITE FOOD STORE"
PUBLIX STORES INC.
"Where the Best Costs Less"

WINTER HAVEN DEPARTMENT STORE
BEN FLEET
The Store of
STYLE—QUALITY—PRICE
Visit Our Store When Here

BALFOUR BROS.
HARDWARE
Paints and Oils, Radios, Sporting Goods
Norge Refrigerators, Stoves
House Furnishings
Winter Haven, Florida

Phone 2144 Cor. 2nd and Ave. A., N. W. Free Delivery
RUNKLE GROCERY
Quality First—Then Service
FANCY AND IMPORTED GROCERIES
WINTER HAVEN, FLORIDA

FREDERICK and ANDERSON Incorporated
MEN'S WEAR
Winter Haven, Fla.

Tires, Batteries, Flashlights, Radios and Bicycles
CHRISTMAS GIFTS *for the entire family*
Goodyear Service Stores
19 5th St. S. W. Winter Haven, Fla.
Phone 26-862

GEORGIA

ATLANTA

Winstock's INC.
ATLANTA'S FAVORITE FLOWER SHOP
FOR FLOWERS
Phone Walnut 0008
8 PEACHTREE STREET

Nationally Known
SHOES
for MEN, WOMEN, CHILDREN
Every Type of Footwear for the Entire Family
BYCK'S 203 PEACHTREE STREET

Schneider & Son JEWELERS
"Let Our Street Clock Be Your Guide"
107 PEACHTREE ST., N. E.
ATLANTA, GA.

Make this an
ELECTRICAL CHRISTMAS
GEORGIA POWER COMPANY

SEE NEXT PAGE

GEORGIA

ATLANTA
(Continued)

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Hemlock 0671
8 a. m.-11 a. m. daily, except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

FLOWERS
for Every Occasion
We deliver
CALL CHEROKEE 5717
Night Phones De.-7306—He. 3791
GREEN FLORIST
3023 Peachtree Road Elizabeth Buckley

LAUNDRY
DRY CLEANING **May's** DYEING
HEmlock 5300
An Institution of 30 Years' Standing
Mail Orders Solicited
ATLANTA, GA.

J. P. ALLEN & CO.
The Store All Women Know
Ready-to-Wear
Millinery—Accessories
PEACHTREE AT CAIN

MACON
For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 531
9 to 12 a. m. daily, except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

SHOP
DANNENBERG'S
MACON, GA.
Middle Georgia's Greatest Department Store
Try Our Cafeteria

Shop at
Sears
and Save
SEARS ROEBUCK AND CO
MACON GA.

"Mack's Shoe Shop"
Next to Cash and Carry
Phone 4616 410 Second St.

Marvin's Grocery
GROCERIES AND MEATS
The Store of Quality
Phones 136-139 2105 VINEVILLE AVE.
Prompt Delivery

Gill's Bread
and
Banby Bread

SAVANNAH

Pinson Beauty Shop
136 WHITAKER STREET
PHONE 5032 SAVANNAH, GA.

Globe Shoe Co.
11 BROUGHTON STREET E.&W.
Phone 8164
Matrix and Florsheim Shoes
Also Strutwear Hosiery
MAIL ORDERS FILLED

Quality Wearing Apparel for Men and Boys
The Jones Co.
Terrell T. Tuten Carl J. Kraft
18 E. Broughton St., Savannah, Ga.

FREE BROTHERS
DRY CLEANING CO.
and INDIVIDUAL LAUNDRY
404-412 East Broughton Street
Phone 2-3125
Our New Garment Process Adds Lustre and Sheen to Your Clothes

NORTH CAROLINA

ASHEVILLE
Ivey's INC.
ONE OF CAROLINA'S PREDOMINATING DEPARTMENT STORES
30 Haywood Street Telephone 5200

ASHEVILLE ICE & STORAGE CO.
INCORPORATED
Ice and Coal
Cold Storage for Perishables
24 South Market Street Tel. 72 and 158

CHARLOTTE
Biltmore
DAIRY FARMS
for Forty Years
"QUALITY DAIRY PRODUCTS"
Telephone 3-2153

CALL
JOHNSON'S
For Dependable
COAL
Dial 3-2137

THE BLOSSOM SHOP
Florists
FLOWERS FOR ALL OCCASIONS
Phone 6146 2240 Avondale Ave.
24-Hour Service

CHARLOTTE
(Continued)

There Is No Substitute for Quality
Bridges
FURNITURE
308 So Tryon Street
CHARLOTTE, NO. CAROLINA

Charlotte Laundry, Inc.
ESTABLISHED 1900
LICENSED SANITONE CLEANER
Our hand work department cares for your party needs.
DIAL 3-5191

European
Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/5 a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information. Clarence House, 4, Central Buildings, Westminster, London, S. W. 1. Tel. Whitehall 9691

Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monogram address and letters addressed to Box BCM/CSM, London, are ensured prompts delivery to the Monitor office.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE

6 MONTHS IN PARIS FOR 6 GIRLS—Education. French. Trips. Weekly Theatres. All included. M. BOUE, 33 R. Erlanger, Paris.

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KERTEMINDE, DENMARK—House containing 5 rooms, situated by the sea, with beach and garden; ideal summer house, to be had on reasonable terms; price £350. MRS. JENSEN, Hinshølmsvej, Kerteminde.

Europe

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RIGA

PIANOS, HARMONIUMS
of world renowned firms
Blüthner, Thürmer, etc.
offered by
ALBERTS VISTUCIS
RIGA, KR. BARONA IELA 25.

LILAC and
LILIES OF THE VALLEY
Offered for sale by
Nursery Gardening Establishment
A. REIM
16, Bullu iela, Riga, Latvia.
Tel. No. 30522.

NETHERLANDS

AMSTERDAM

VERWEEGEN & KOK
(LEATHER GOODS)

Kalverstraat 86-90
Reisartikelen
Lederwaren
Plaids—Voetzakken

J. CASPARIS van der LAAG
(GROCERY)
KRUIDENIERSWAREN
CHOCOLADEWERKEN
COMESTIBLES
Verkrijgbaar: Alle Verkade's Artikelen
Heinz en Kellog's Producten
Overtoom 71. Beethovenstraat 29
Tel. 81936 Tel. 94637

FRUITHANDEL
(Fruit trade)
C. H. HEERDING & ZOON N. V.
Conserven en Delicatessen
Wijde Heisteeg 9, hoek Heerengracht
Tel. 32732

BOEKHANDEL JOH. GERNER
((Bookseller))
Voorradig: Cornish—St. Paul from the Trenches. Bibles. Calendar—Pictures
Overtoom 340 K. du Jardinstraat 78
Tel. 80147 Tel. 21715

D. STROOMENBERGH Jr.
(Garden Architect)
Tuin — Architect
Aanleg en onderhoud van Tuinen
Adviezen—Begrootingen—Ontwerpen.
Henrick de Keyserplein 14—Z. Tel. 21121

O. A. G. Kauffmann
BLOEMIST
(Flowershop)
GEEN FILIALEN
Ceintuurbaan 388/390 Tel. 22300

Electr Model Rund- Kalfs-en Varkensslagerij
D. MULCKHUYSE
(BUTCHER)
Bezorging door de gehesle stad
Rozengracht 237 hoek Marnixstraat
Tel. 36104

DRUKKERIJ M. J. PORTIELJE
(Printer)
GENERAL ADVERTISING OFFICE
249 Spuistraat Phone 43650

F. A. RINK
(Plumbers)
Lood-, Zink- en sanitaire Werken. Aanleggen van Gas- en Waterleiding. Leverancier van Gasfornuizen en moderne Petroleum-Kooktoestellen. Erkend installateur der Gem. Gasfabrieken.
Monsterkamers Albert Cuypstraat 40/42
TEL. 25804

ARNHEM

The Florist for East Holland
VAN KOPPENHAGEN-DÖRRE
Member of "Fleurop"
Steenstraat 56a—Phone 26.747
ARNHEM. (Geld.)

THE HAGUE

H. C. van HOVEN
Hofleverancier
Specialiteit in Handgeweven Antieke-en Moderne Fatronen Fellen-en Damasten Tafelgoed, Breede Linnens enz. enz.
NUNEN (by Eindhoven)
Agent: Mrs. M. C. Van Posch-Wittop Koning
Amalia van Solmstraat 45. Tel. 773805
(Handwoven Linen)

MRS. L. Bekker
FLORIST
GR. HERTOGINNELAAN 113
Hoek Valeriusstraat Tel. 331126

Te Huur GEVRAAGD voor 1. Maart.
Door Dame, eene ong. en ongest. 1ste Etage met balcon, of 2de Etage met balcon en ge-heele zolder. In Duinoord, niet verder dan 20. minuten van de Banstraat.
Brieven; 16. Frankenstraat. Den Haag.
Rooms wanted.

English Conversation Lessons
given by
MISS EOLA du FRESNE
BRONZE MEDAL L. A. M.
Populierstraat 25 Phone 33 06 87
The Hague

Juweliers Bedryf
SIMONS
INKOOP-REPARATIES-VERKOOP
PLEIN 9a Tel. 11 41 44 *Jewellers*

EVERY PURCHASE COUNTS
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their good advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make this advertising produce the value of its advertising investment.

NETHERLANDS
(Continued)

THE HAGUE
(Continued)

MAISON "DICKY"
Haute Couture—Modes
Paryasbe Diploma's
Mej: A. L. HEMMES.
ANTONIE HEINSIUSSTR: 21
den HAAG. Tel: 551770

Vleeschhouwery—Spekslagery
Lamslagery
E. J. VAN WESSEL
Eerste inrichting voor het bereiden van WORST en VLEESCHWAREN
FRED: HENDRIKLAAN 70
TELEFOON 553634

Prinsestraat 11
Huish. artikelen
Manufacturen
2. Januari a.s. begint de Halfjaarlyksche optuiming
PROVISIONS

A. B. J. HOOGENDOORN
CONTRACTOR
Aannemer Timmer-Metsel-Smids
Sanitair Schilderwerk Verbouwingen
Onderhoudswerken Kantoor, Werkplaatsen
Tel. 554930 Giro 22578
v Weede van Dykveldstr 71 73 75a

BRANDSTOF BESTELLEN?—
BREURE OPBELLEN!! FUEL
33.38.10

ELECTRIC PRINTING
G. H. VAN DER BOOM
Conradkade 2 and 3
Phone 330728-394544-339558

NETHERLANDS INDIES

BATAVIA—BANDOENG

Bonefaas
Batavia · Bandoeng
LADIES' UNDERWEAR
HOUSEHOLD LINEN

NORWAY

OSLO

OLAF NORLI
Universitetsgaten 24
Any and all books.
STATIONERY TELEPHONE 13101

A/S Skotöimagasinet
"SOLID"
Grensen 5-7
Everything in Shoes

SWEDEN

STOCKHOLM

J. F. BROMS & SON H. A. B.
15 Norrlandsgatan Tel. 10 34 52
Fancy Groceries, Canned Goods, Fruits, Chocolates, Biscuits, etc. Speciality: Vegetables.
Rumford Baking Powder

Lagerson's SHOE STORE
Established 1874
KUNGSGATAN 4
The Oldest and Largest House for Coats and Suits in Scandinavia
Holmblom's
NORRMALMSTORG

SWITZERLAND

BASEL

Freiestrasse 11
Knitting Goods, Hosiery, Wools.
MILCH—BUTTER—KÄSE
Obst u. Gemüse
Frau E. LOTZ
Tel. 2.41.87 Rosentalstrasse 34
M.B.K.G. (Dairy)

HERREN und DAMENSALON
Spezialität Dauerwellen
Frau J. SCHADEK
Tel. 3.56.69 Rosentalstrasse 22
(Hairdresser)

FRAU L. MEIER
EPICERIE 8% Liga M.
Tel. 30.144 GROCERY
Sempacherstrasse 23.

SCHIRME
(Umbrellas)
E. WEISS-BAENTELI
B. K. O. MARKEN
Spalenberg Ecke Nadelberg

PETER HUBER
Herren- und Damensalon
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Hairdresser
Dauerwellen : Permanent Waving
Heumattstrasse 21. Tel. 40.055

CHAPELLERIE
(HATTERS)
FALKNER & CO. Founded 1835
Gerbergasse 63, Basel

SPECIALITY HOUSE
Konditorei — Tea Room
WEBER-URECH
Gerbergasse 78 Tel. 41.202

HETTINGER
CARPETS—LINOLEUM
Steinenberg 19. Tel. 24.871

BERNE

E. HELLER-SICKERT

Münzgraben 4,
near Palace Bellevue
Gloves, Stockings, Ties, Scarves

DAUT & CIE
Umbrellas Walking-Sticks
Gloves Ties
Spitalgasse 32

SWITZERLAND
(Continued)

BERNE
(Continued)

Hossman & Rupf
Bern: Waisenhausplatz 1-3
Biel: Vidaugasse 39
Handschuhe sind beliebte Geschenke für Damen, Herren, und Kinder
Leading House for Novelties

Buchler
KRAMGASSE 71
Shoes for everybody in the family.

KITCHEN
INSTALLATIONS
Wwe. Christener's Erben
58 KRAMGASSE

MEYER-MÜLLER
COMPANY LTD.
BERNE ZÜRICH
The House for
Carpets and Linoleum

A. RUOF
Bijouterie - Orfevrerie - Joaillerie
Jewellery
BERN
Christoffelgasse 7
Telephon 24.968

HAUTE COUTURE
ABPLANALP & CIE
Zeitglockenlaube 6
Made to measure
Highly recommended
(Dressmaking)

A. SIMON
CUTLER
WAISENHAUSPLATZ 11
Fine Steelware, Pocket Knives, Scissors, Razors, Plated Silver Knives, Forks and Spoons

AN EXCELLENT FIRM
for
Beds, Ottomans, Couches, Curtains, Materials, Carpets.
GEBRÜDER STREULI A. G.
Marktgasse 59. Founded 1868

THALYSIA
Korsette und Büstenhalter
Frau A. Steiger, Gutenbergstr. 9
CORSETS

Wollenhof
jetzt: Marktgasse 60 (im Laufen) BERN
UNTERWÄSCHE STRICKWAREN
HANDARBEITEN STRUMPFE
KINDERSACHEN WOLLE
KNITTED GOODS, ETC.

ZENTRALHEIZUNGEN
Sanitäre-Anlagen Spengler-Arbeiten
erstellt in bester Ausführung
H. ISLER, Viktoriastrasse 84
(Plumbing)

All Sorts of BOOKS
A. FRANCKE A.-G.
BUBENBERGPL. Berne

BIEL

Bonneterie
E. & M. Tanner
Hosiery recommande

SALON HOCH
für Damen, Herren und Kinder
40 NIDAUGASSE TEL. 20.62
Galerie Dufour (Hairdressing)

BURGDORF

IWAG
Aktiengesellschaft
KOHLEN—HOLZ—BENZIN—HEIZÖLE
Tel. Burgdorf 501
Coal—Wood—Benzine, etc.

GENEVA

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Geneva 28-445
9:30 a. m.-12:30 p. m.,
except Saturday and Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Golay Sons & Stahl
Sell Finest
WATCHES and JEWELRY
Place des Bergues

B. Morhardt
Fleuriste
22 Bl. Georges Favon angle Place du Cirque
Transmission Florale Mondiale (Flowers)

LAUSANNE

FREDERIC BUCHER
ARCHITECTE
Etudes de Projets de Villes, Immeubles Transformations
Expertises. Tel. 2.34.61
(ARCHITECT)
Avenue de Montchoisi

E. MEYLAN-REGAMEY
Avenue du Théâtre 16

WATCHMAKER JEWELLER
GOLD and SILVERSMITH
Repairing—Moderate Prices
English Spoken Tel. 25.809

Rue Pichard 12
Grand Pont 4
(Footwear)

BONNETERIE-MERCERIE
GLOOR-GILLERON
24 Place St. Laurent Tel. 2.95.32
All kinds of English and Nemotta Wools

SWITZERLAND

LUGANO

S. A. COMMERCIALE: BÉE & SOLDATI
TEL. 2.25.38
Olio a gas—Legna e Carboni
di ogni qualità e provenienza
(Coal and Wood)

ST. GALLEN

PFLEGHARD
CONFISERIE—TEA ROOM
Speciality: St. Galler Biber Eierzöpfe
Goliatgasse 28 Tel. 2.50.19

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WEBER & CO.
Sanitary Installations,
Central Heating, Repairs
"LE RÊVE" GAS STOVES

ZURICH

JELMOLI Zürich Switzerland
GENERAL STORES
Ask for full illustrated catalogue

MERCURE
The Shop for Quality
CHOCOLATES
BISCUITS
FANCY GROCERIES
CANNED GOODS
Bahnhofplatz 9 Zurich 1

H. RÜEGG-PERRY &
The House for Carpets, Linoleum, Oriental Carpets, Travelling Rugs
You will find a large choice of
GLASS AND CHINA
Kitchen and Household Articles at
Carl Ditting
Haus- u. Küchengeräte. Glas u. Porsellan
Rennweg 35 Tel. 32.766

OTTO MEIER-HOTZ
PRIMA FLEISCH & WURSTWAREN
Lieferung prompt in's Haus
Badenerstrasse 155 Hardstrasse 89
Tel. 31.447 Tel. 37.036
BUTCHER

HALLER-HOTZ
Butcher
ZÜRICHBERGSTR. 70
gute Fleisch und Wurstwaren

HETTINGER
CARPETS—LINOLEUM
Talacker 24, Zürich. Tel. 57.786

PELZ
MANTEL—JACKEN
Modelle und nach Mass billigst
Eigene Kürschnerei
L. Frey-Schaller, Schiffländerplatz 24
(FURS)

Blumen-Krämer
Zürich, Bahnhofstrasse 38
Tel. 34.686 u. 34.687
Tel. Adr.: Blumenkrämer
(Florist)

Parfumerie Schindler
Bahnhofstrasse 90 (Beim Kino-Rex)
Tel. 51.955
Das Haus der Geschenke
Feine Bürsten und Kämme
PERFUMES AND TOILET ARTICLES

Besmer-Bächtold
Koks, Kohlen, Holz und Heizöl
Tel. 28.688 Feldeggstr. 44
COAL

UHRENWERKSTÄTTE
Bourquin
Uhren, Bijouterie, Bestecke
Tel. 3.30.32 Jeweller

Union of South Africa

CAPE TOWN

Cleghorns
Fashion Specialists

Cape Town's leading quality store (just opposite the station). Cafe and Rest Room for Visitors.
Capetown

Johannesburg
"The Hub of Fashion" Cleghorns—Eloff St., Johannesburg.

Port Elizabeth
Port Elizabeth's most progressive store. A few minutes from Pier and Railway Station. Comfortable Cafe for Teas and Luncheons.

Mercantile-Atlas Printing Co. (Pty.) Ltd.
Printers, Lithographers and Carton Manufacturers
Dormehl Street, off Sir Lowry Road
Telephone 2-5164

Union of South Africa

CAPE TOWN
(Continued)

Chames & Nelson Consolidated
(Pty.) LTD.
Associated with
YOUNG'S PROVISION STORES
GROCERS
95 PLEIN STREET
Daily Deliveries
Bon Ami, Goddard Plate Powder, Cutex Preparations, Pond's Preparations, Potter & Moore's, Huntley & Palmer, Peek Freans.

Head Office and Works
Phone 8-1848 - 3 Draklow St., Woodstock
The Model
Quality + Service Launderers, Cleaners and Dyers

DURBAN

HOOPER MOTORS
PTY. - - - - LTD.
Sales on Service
OLDSMOBILE
VAUXHALL
179-181 WEST ST. AND
164 SMITH ST., DURBAN
PHONE 23785
235 COMMERCIAL RD., MARITZBURG
PHONE 4189
Good Used Cars
P.S. Fully Equipped Workshop for all classes of repairs. Expert Mechanics.
• PETROL • OILS

The Departmental Store with an Ideal
At Your Service—Cheerily—Always
DURBAN & DISTRICT
CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY Ltd.
Provisions, Groceries, Soft Goods, Shoes, Linoleums, Showroom, Tea Room—Kitchen Requisites
235 Pine St. Phone 20521

The Estcourt Butchery
Family Butchers
Quality and Satisfaction Guaranteed
Specialities:—Sausages, Polony, Waverley Hams and Bacons. Twin Streams Butter.
Stall 12, City Market Phone 20221

ANSTEY'S
DURBAN'S LEADING FASHION STORE

GEO. WOOLLEY & CO.
Noted for
FISH, POULTRY *and* PROVISIONS
Home Made PICKLES a Speciality.
We Stock: Heinz Food Products.
Rumford's Baking Powder
6-8 Commercial Rd. (Opp. City Market)
Phone 22493

"STEVENS"
Ladies' Hairdressing and Beauty Parlours
Under Personal Supervision.
Expert Attention. Satisfaction Guaranteed.
Permanent Waving—from £1.1.0
W. W. STEVENS (Phone 22230)
4 Colonial Mutual Buildings. (Skyscraper)
330 WEST STREET

Baby Linen Specialists
Our Motto:
"ONLY THE BEST FOR BABY"
Orders Taken for Any
HANDMADE GARMENTS
Principals—MISS IVY YOUNG
MISS DOREEN SCOTT
21 Chester House (next to Ansteys)
West St. Phone 26066

JOHANNESBURG

TYRES
Gillman's Peerless Vulcanizing Co.
6 Albert St. (Between Rissik & Loveday Sts.)
Phone 33-7088. Johannesburg, South Africa
All makes new Tyres and Tubes. Vulcanising and Tyre Specialists. Tyre rebuilding, retreading and repairs. All work guaranteed

Phone 44-2022
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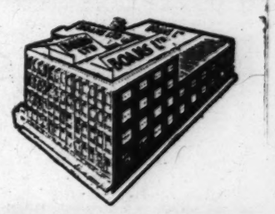
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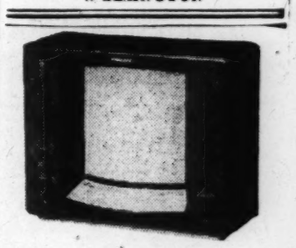
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A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Amen (Gal. 1:5) — *Ay'-men'* (*a* long).

Unlike "Selah" and "Higgaion" (liturgical notations), "Amen" is always to be read unless the citation specifies otherwise.

Anterior (146:27) — *An-teer'-ih-or* (*a* short, second syllable rhymes with "here," *i* short, *o* with a trace of circumflex quality as in *orb*—although obscured *e* sound as in *maker* is approved for conversation).

The Latin adjective *ante*, "before," has a comparative degree, *anterior*, which means "more in before." This form was taken bodily into English; and it is used by the best writers as applicable both to time and space. In the sense of "before in time" it is synonymous with "prior"; and in the sense of "before in space" it denotes "before or toward the front"—as opposed to "posterior."

Apodictical (107:7) — *Ap-o-dik'-tih-kal* (first *a* and the *i*'s short, *o* as in *obey*, second *a* clipped-short; secondary stress on first syllable).

The Greek roots *apo*, "from," and *deiknyai*, "to show," impart to "apodictical" the sense of "shown by proof; clearly demonstrable; expressing necessary truth."

"Provable" implies conclusive evidence; "demonstrable" suggests that the matter has been verified by practice; but "apodictical" carries the assurance that the proof has been established beyond contradiction.

"As his custom was, he went into the synagogue on the sabbath day" (Luke 4:16)—Sunday School teachers might well cite this verse in reminding pupils that, obviously, the Way-shower must have early formed the good habit of being in his right place on the sabbath.

Bethlehem Ephratah (Micah 5:2) —*Beth'-le-hem* (first and third *e*'s short, second as in debate) *Ef-ra-ta* (*e* short, *a*'s as in *sofa*).

Ephratah (Hebrew, "fruitful") is regarded as the name for the general district of Bethlehem.

Buoyant (109:16) — Preferably *boo'-yant*.

"Came to me gradually and apparently" (109:23)—"Apparently" here may be considered an adverb of the same value as "gradually"; and "gradually and apparently" might well be read without a pause. Note that "apparently" is not set off by commas, and therefore does not imply "possibly." It here must mean "clearly, plainly."

Celestial (26:17) —*Se-les'-chal*.

Certify (Gal. 1:11) — A literal rendering of the Greek construction rendered "But I certify you," might be "But I make known to you."

Dispensation (150:10) — *Dis-pen-say'-shun* (secondary stress on first syllable).

This word, from Latin *dispensare*, "to weight out or distribute," has a variety of uses; but it is perhaps most commonly employed to denote a period marked by a particular dispensing — or revelation — of the divine purpose.

Esaias (Luke 4:17) — The New Testament equivalent for "Isaiah" is sounded *E-zay'-as* in America; in Britain, *E-zi'-as*.

Immanent (150:5) —*Im'-a-nent*.

This word, from a combination of *in*, "in," and *manere*, "to dwell," suggests "indwelling, inherent."

Imperious (98:18) —*Im-peer'-ih-us*.

This word goes back to the Latin *imperare*, "to command." Its principal use is in the sense of "befitting an emperor; dominant; majestic; commanding."

Incontrovertibly (109:4) —*In-kon-tro-vur'-tih-blih* (secondary stress on first syllable).

That which has been proved incontrovertibly (Latin *in*, "not," *contra*, "against," and *vertere*, "to turn"), is so well established that it is not to be turned against—not to be disputed.

Indigenous (270:32) — *In-dij'-e-nus*.

That which is "indigenous" (Latin *in*, "within," and *gignere*, "to beget") is born or produced naturally in a certain place; it is not imported, nor is it exotic. For example, potatoes were imported into America by Sir Walter Raleigh; so they were not indigenous to the United States. People who are the aboriginal inhabitants of a country are indigenous there; and things which especially pertain to natives receive that designation.

The word has also a figurative signification, it being applied to that which seems inherent, innate, or inborn; as, "Their good manners are indigenous to their generous natures."

Inviolate (98:20) —*In-vi'-o-late*.

Back of this word are the Latin roots *in*, "not," and *violare*, "to violate"; and we use it in the sense of "unimpaired, unprofaned."

Pentecost (Acts 2:1) —*Pen'-te-kost* (first *e* short, second as in debate, *o* as in soft).

The Day of Pentecost (Greek *pentekoste*, "fiftieth") was so called because it was the fiftieth day from the sixteenth day of Nisan, the beginning of the harvest; and it marked the completion of the reaping—a festival of thanks. So this day, appropriately enough, marked the harvest of spiritual first-fruits of the Way-shower's sacrifice.

Pentecostal (43:9) —*Pen-te-kos'-tal* (secondary stress on first syllable).

Premises (98:15) — *Prem'-iss-ez* (vowels short).

The student of logic soon learns that a "conclusion" is drawn from two "premises," a major and a minor. For example: All honest men can be trusted; Smith is an honest man; Therefore, Smith can be trusted. An error in either premise would, of course, be reflected in an erroneous conclusion.

Primarily (150:12)—The accent is on the first syllable.

Temporarily (110:22) — Principal accent on the first syllable, secondary on the third.

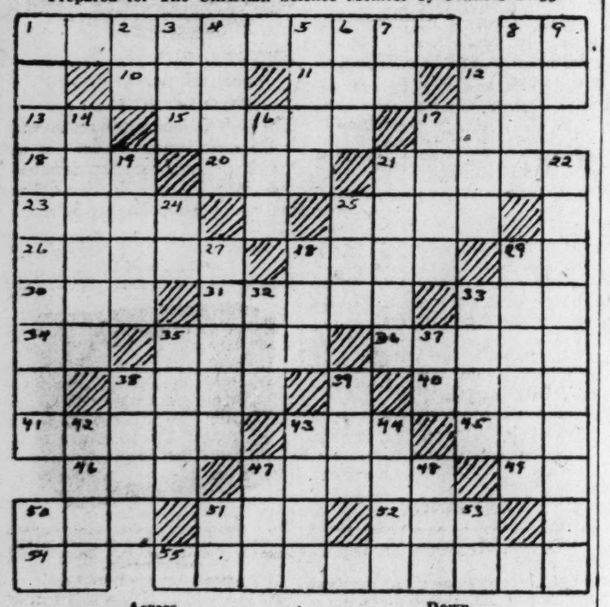
Zerubbabel (Zech. 4:6) —*Zeh-rub'-a-bel* (*e*'s clipped-short, *u* short, *a* as in *sofa*). The name is a significant combination of Hebrew *Zarab*, "to flow away," and *Babel*, "confusion."

1866 (107:1) — Literary style calls for "eighteen hundred and sixty-six"—but keep the "and" in the inconspicuous background. ("Eighteen sixty-six" is acceptable for all ordinary purposes, of course.)

Direct, etc. (special poll)—Stimulated no doubt by the news that ballots on "direct," "direction," "director," etc., were coming in at a rate of two to one in favor of long *i* (*di*) over short (*dih*), advocates of short *i* have rallied to their cause, with the result that the votes at present are quite evenly divided between the two.

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

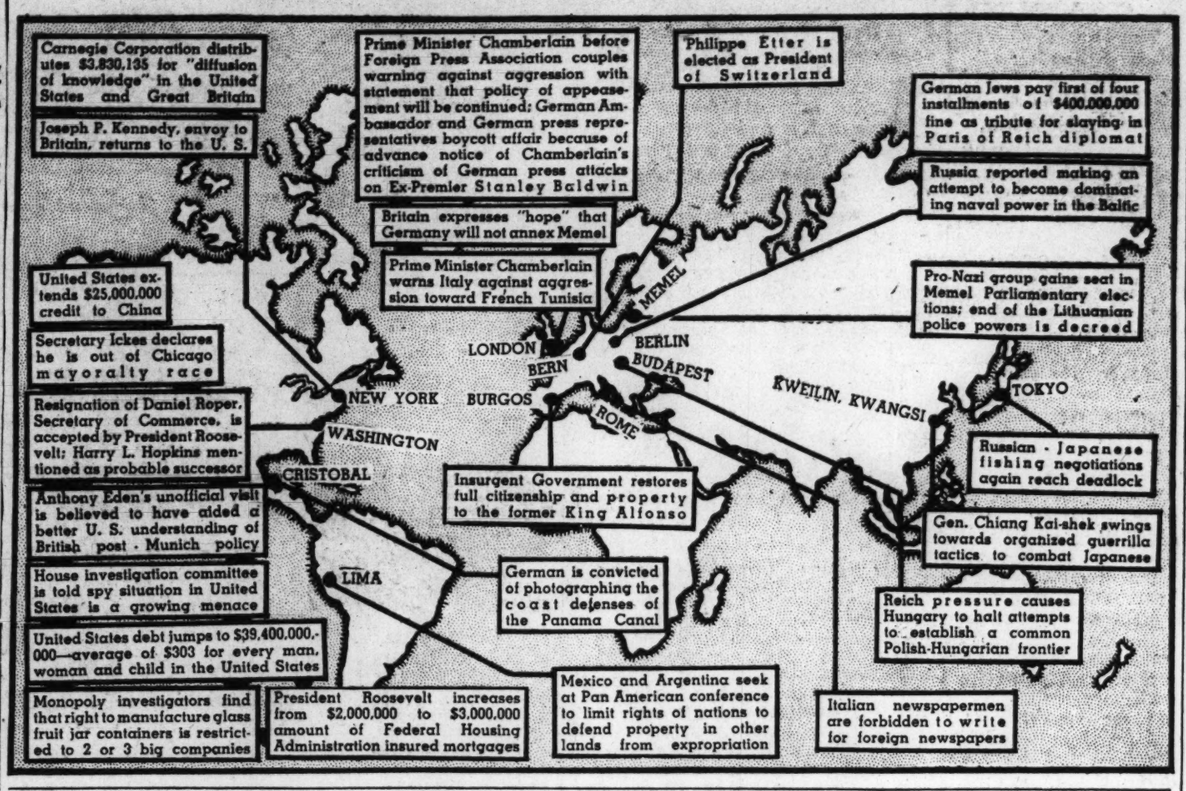
1—What city is called the Queen City?
8—What Greek letter corresponds to the English "M"?
10—What important food fish is found in colder parts of the North Atlantic?
11—The Virginia creeper is what?
12—What is a gratuity?
13—What word implies a supposition?
15—The Treaty of Versailles was a treaty of what?
17—The lion is largest mammal of what family?
18—Who was a queen of the fairies?
20—What was the title of H. Rider Haggard's most famous book?
21—Small ties are called what?
23—The front end of a vessel is what?
25—Belonging to us.
26—What family of Cremona, Italy, was famous as violin makers?
28—A very small brook is called what?
29—Hartford is capital of what State (abbr.)?
30—What divides a tennis court into two equal parts?
31—Toads are amphibians minus what?
33—What is present indicative plural of "be"?
34—What is the symbol for zirconium?
35—What is the colored ring sometimes seen around the sun or moon?
36—Raphael of Milton's "Paradise Lost" is what?
38—What is the entrance of a building?
40—The end crust of bread is called what?
41—What is the dark granular variety of corundum used as an abrasive?
43—The wife of whom became a pillar of salt?
45—If you glide on long stripe of wood, you do what?
46—If you had a durian, would you sew, eat, or don it?
47—When does the cereus bloom?
49—Patrick is patron what of Ireland (abbr.)?
50—What is a termite?
51—In botany, an undeveloped shoot is what?
52—Little pitchers have big what (sing.)?
54—Boise is capital of what state (abbr.)?
55—What are instruments for measuring the pressure of gases?

Down

1—Which animal, more than any other, resembles man?
2—Raleigh is capital of what State (abbr.)?
3—What is the tube or quill upon which silk is wound?
4—What was one of divisions of month in the Roman calendar?
5—What town on French Riviera is a fashionable winter resort?
6—What salutation means "hail" and "farewell"?
7—What was short nickname given to famous "Georgia Peach" of baseball?
8—What sort of glove does a baseball catcher use?
9—In which direction did Jack and Jill travel to fetch a pail of water?
12—Seamen are often called what?
14—A European peasant is what?
16—What exclamation expresses triumph mixed with derision?
17—What is the first name of Sandburg, the poet?
19—What is a dinghy?
21—What city is noted as the Oil Capital of the world?
22—In the solar system, secondary planets are what?
24—Weight (abbr.).
25—What do we get from the sperm whale?
27—Sardinia belongs to what country?
28—What is the capital of Brazil (abbr.)?
29—What Indians, mostly of Muskhogean stock, now live in Oklahoma?
32—What is the totality of anything?
37—Hesiod named five what?
39—What is the male red deer?
37—The White Mountains are in what State (abbr.)?
38—In sports, what is a single course in a race?
39—What is another name for an andiron?
42—If you darn, you do what?
43—What is a famous Italian pleasure resort?
44—What pronoun is often used by Quakers?
47—A member of a religious order who lives in a cloister might be what?
48—If you make lace from thread wound on a shuttle, you do what?
50—What sloth has three toes?
51—What is the symbol for barium?
53—What is second note in musical scale?

(Answers Appear Among Advertisements)

World News of the Week at a Glance


Carnegie Corporation distributes $3,830,135 for "diffusion of knowledge" in the United States and Great Britain
Joseph P. Kennedy, envoy to Britain, returns to the U. S.
Prime Minister Chamberlain before Foreign Press Association couples warning against aggression with statement that policy of appeasement will be continued; German Ambassador and German press representatives boycott affair because of advance notice of Chamberlain's criticism of German press attacks on Ex-Premier Stanley Baldwin
Philippe Etter is elected as President of Switzerland
German Jews pay first of four installments of $400,000,000 fine as tribute for slaying in Paris of Reich diplomat
Russia reported making an attempt to become dominating naval power in the Baltic
Britain expresses "hope" that Germany will not annex Memel
Prime Minister Chamberlain warns Italy against aggression toward French Tunisia
Pro-Nazi group gains seat in Memel Parliamentary elections; end of the Lithuanian police powers is decreed
United States extends $25,000,000 credit to China
Secretary Ickes declares he is out of Chicago mayoralty race
Resignation of Daniel Roper, Secretary of Commerce, is accepted by President Roosevelt; Harry L. Hopkins mentioned as probable successor
Anthony Eden's unofficial visit is believed to have aided a better U. S. understanding of British post-Munich policy
House investigation committee is told spy situation in United States is a growing menace
United States debt jumps to $39,400,000,000—average of $303 for every man, woman and child in the United States
Monopoly investigators find that right to manufacture glass fruit jar containers is restricted to 2 or 3 big companies
President Roosevelt increases from $2,000,000 to $3,000,000 amount of Federal Housing Administration insured mortgages
Insurgent Government restores full citizenship and property to the former King Alfonso
German is convicted of photographing the coast defenses of the Panama Canal
Mexico and Argentina seek at Pan American conference to limit rights of nations to defend property in other lands from expropriation
Russian-Japanese fishing negotiations again reach deadlock
Gen. Chiang Kai-shek swings towards organized guerrilla tactics to combat Japanese
Reich pressure causes Hungary to halt attempts to establish a common Polish-Hungarian frontier
Italian newspapermen are forbidden to write for foreign newspapers
LONDON
BERLIN
BUDAPEST
BERN
BURGOS
ROME
MEMEL
NEW YORK
WASHINGTON
CRISTOBAL
LIMA
KWEILIN, KWANGSI
TOKYO

Quotation for Today

THE rewards of duty are not rest from labor, but greater tasks.
—FOLLEN.

In Lighter Vein

Bovine Connoisseurs

A city girl, spending some time in the country, spoke to the farmer about the troubled way in which the cattle regarded her.

"Well," said the farmer, "it must be on account of that red dress you are wearing."

"Dear me! Of course I know it's terribly out of style; but I had no idea a cow would notice it."—Edinburgh Dispatch.

Better Plan

Persistent Borrower: "Sir, I've been to the bank and won't ask you for money. They've fixed up a note and I'll get it from them just as soon as you sign the note!"

MacTavish: "Ah, I'll tell you what I'll do! You get the bank to sign the note and I'll lend you the money myself!"—Montreal Star.

Habit

Betty was looking very discontented when her friend Joan encountered her in the morning.

"What's the matter?" the latter asked.

"You know I was out with an editor last night?" snapped Betty. "Well, never again!"

"Why?" inquired Joan.

"At dinner he put a blue pencil through half my order."—Answers.

First Things First

"Hurry—you know we are dining with the MacTavishes this evening."

"All right. Let's eat dinner and be on our way."

To the Point

Father: "First of all, my boy, realize that my time is limited. Secondly, say what you want. Thirdly, be short."

Son: "Well, dad, firstly I do. Secondly I will. Thirdly I am!"—Pearson's Weekly and Today.

One Day Special

Californian: "Now in my State we can grow a tree that size in about a year. How long did it take you to grow that one?"

Floridian: "Can't say for sure, but it wasn't there yesterday."—Unidentified.

She's Wept Barrels of Tears Over It

Tommy (looking out of the window): "Oh, Mummy, a motorcar just went by as big as a barn!"

Mother: "Tommy, why do you exaggerate so terribly? I've told you forty million times about that habit of yours, and it doesn't do a bit of good!"—Royal Arcanum Bulletin.

Party Fun

Musical Stories

One way to make people laugh at your next party is to get them writing "Musical Stories." Furnish each guest with a pencil and paper. Whistle for them to start and whistle for them to finish.

Each is to write a story from the names of songs he remembers, and a prize is given to the best story. Maybe it will read something like this: "Good-by Forever, Sweet Adeline. In the Sweet Bye and Bye, Sally in Our Alley will be my Home, Sweet Home in America. So, Shoo Fly, Don't Bother Me, for I Love You Truly no longer!"

The only rule is that as few words as possible be inserted that are not the titles of songs.—E. M. M., Camden, Conn.

Brevities

Toronto Daily Star: Motto for young housewives: If at first you don't succeed, fry, fry again.

Detroit News: A digger among musty tomes finds that a game vaguely resembling bridge was played centuries ago, and—not to get personal—still is.

Monitor Movie Guide

Strauss and Dickens to the Screen

A Christmas Carol (M-G-M)—The screen version takes a few liberties with the Dickens classic—Bob Cratchitt is fired on Christmas Eve, for instance—but on the whole, the original is closely followed. It probably will garner the proper number of laughs and tears, most of them in the right places. Reginald Owen, as Scrooge, doesn't look too comfortable inside his make-up but he manages the regeneration with a convincing number of barks and growls. Terry Kilburn, Gene Lockhart, Kathleen Lockhart, Barry Mackay.—Family.

The Great Waltz (M-G-M)—A bit too elephantine for three-quarters time. Julien Duvivier has managed to slip in a few of his characteristically brilliant directoral flourishes but they are mostly overwhelmed by lavish appurtenances. The Strauss music suffers on the same account. As for the characters and story, you almost forget about them, which may be just as well. The plot concerns the alleged marriage of Johann Strauss II to a baker's daughter and his temptation by an opera siren. All in all, "The Great Waltz" is rather a bore. Luise Rainer, Fernand Gravet, Miliza Korjus, Hugh Herbert, Lionel Atwill, George Huston, Herman Bing, Henry Hull, Christian Rub.—Family

Ride a Crooked Mile (Paramount)—In Russian Cossack atmosphere transplanted to the American Southwest, a son's loyalty to the Army wins over his loyalty to his father—and his father approves. A little tortuous of plot, but Akim Tamiroff's characterization of the wealthy cattle-rustling father who lands in Leavenworth, is skillful. Leif Erikson, Frances Farmer.—Adults and young people.

Say It in French (Paramount)—Hardly worth saying in any language, though Ray Milland, Olympe Bradna and Mary Carlisle provide some amusing moments. Alcohol is introduced in an attempt to give effervescence. The comedy depends for laughs mainly on the presence of an American's secret French bride disguised as a maid in his father's house.—Adults.

Secrets of a Nurse (Universal)—Here is one secret that should have been kept. Nurse's confidence saves the innocent prize fighter from execution for murder. A slick criminal lawyer helps. The whole business is incredible. Edmund Lowe, Helen Mack, Dick Foran.—Adults.

Swing, Sister, Swing (Universal)—Small-town swingsters storm Broadway with the "Baltimore Bubble" and become stars overnight. The popularity of their dance declines and it takes some hard knocks to prove to the hero that he is not a big-timber. Entertainment of a very minor sort. Ken Murray, Johnny Downs, Kathryn Kane, Eddie Quillan, Ernest Truex.—Family.

Pictures of Lasting Interest

Family: "Submarine Patrol," "You Can't Take It With You," "Brother Rat," "That Certain Age," "If I Were King," "Arkansas Traveler," "Girls' School," "Boys Town," "Four Daughters," "My Lucky Star," "Carefree," "Keep Smiling," "Penrod's Double Trouble," "Love Finds Andy Hardy," "Mother Carey's Chickens," "Storm in a Teacup," "Little Miss Broadway."

Adults and Young People: "Bob Son of Battle" ("To the Victor"), "The Young in Heart," "The Citadel" (mature), "Drums," "The Sisters," "A Man to Remember," "Stablemates," "The Mad Miss Manton," "Too Hot to Handle," "Three Loves Has Nancy," "Boy Meets Girl," "Marie Antoinette," "Algiers" (mature), "Alexander's Ragtime Band," "Letter of Introduction," "Professor Beware."

Adults Only: "Thanks for the Memory," "Amphityron," "Bluebeard's Eighth Wife," "Dreaming Lips," "Club de Femmes."

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

The Dog Stays at Home

Shreveport, La.

A man here recently inserted in the classified columns of the evening paper the following notice: "For Sale: German Police Puppy."

The sun had set, and darkness was shadowing his garden when he returned home from his day's work. As he approached a side entrance he was greeted by the dog he had decided to sell. He sought to pass the animal and enter the garden gate, but the dog stood firmly in his path, refusing to budge, insisting in his best dog language that the master must not pass.

The man heeded the dog, turned aside from the path, and switched on a porch light. As the light flooded the pathway, there was revealed just inside the garden gate on the path the dog had not permitted him to enter, a coiled snake.

The classified advertisement was withdrawn.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Back to the Car*

By LE PELLEY

WE'VE GOT TO GET THE CAR BACK ON THE ROAD AND DRIVE OVER TO THE MAINLAND AS QUICKLY AS POSSIBLE ....
I HOPE WE CAN STILL CROSS THE SWAMP REGION —— ALL SET EVERYONE ?
ALL SET !
WAIT, DAD
WHAT IS IT, MARMADUKE ?
THERE IS STILL SOMETHING WE OUGHT TO DO !

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*An Ol' I*

By CARMACK

Heard a familiar "H-o-n-k! Ho-n-k!" today ——
And I raced about two blocks, expecting to get a ride home ——
Only to discover that it was our old car, and the driver some one I'd never seen before ——
Oh, well—It seemed sort of good to see the old bus again ——

The Adventures of Waddles—*That Ought to Hold 'Em*

By THE HAGERS

THE BOASTFUL CUB AND FAWN WE MET HAD RUFFLED TED; HIS CALM UPSET.
"I HAVE IT," SAID FITZ-MAURICE DRAKE. "LET'S SKATE AROUND THE FROZEN LAKE."
THEN LAUGHING, SAID THE BABY DEER, "THESE SHOES YOU HAVE LOOK VERY QUEER."
OUR SKILL SURPRISED THE CURIOUS PAIR. "WELL DUCKS," THEY CRIED, "YOU HAVE US THERE!"

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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Editorials

A 30-Inch Yardstick?

WHEN TVA represented a clash of personalities it was front page news. Today the TVA investigating committee is getting down to fundamentals that are much more important than personalities, but the stories somehow seem to gravitate to the inside pages. The human mind is eagerly curious about any charges involving personal integrity—though this is not seriously in dispute and the differences are rather questions of judgment. Yet these questions of judgment are in the long run more significant than possible peculations by an individual, because the policies affect the integrity of the project.

There is a striking contrast between the extreme care with which the physical measure of a yard in length is checked by the United States Bureau of Standards in contrast to the hazy and controversial accounting standards by which the Administration sets up TVA electrical rates as a purported yardstick for the fairness of charges by privately operated utilities. Whereas the physical yardstick has been calibrated down to an accuracy within 1-10,000 of an inch, the divergences of expert testimony as to what ought or ought not to be included in the TVA rate yardstick correspond to a difference of five or six inches on a thirty-six inch scale. In other words, is TVA a thirty-inch yardstick?

The differences have to do mainly with two items, taxes and interest. TVA now pays 5 per cent of its gross revenues from the sale of electricity to the States of Alabama and Tennessee in lieu of taxes and assumes that this is sufficient. Many a company would be glad if it could adjust its taxes to its revenues; instead it must pay on the assessed value of its property, must pay franchise taxes, gasoline taxes, Federal income and excise taxes, social security taxes and others totaling anywhere from 9 to 18 per cent of its gross income and averaging around 12 or 14 per cent in the regions neighboring the Tennessee Valley.

As to interest, the experts argue over whether TVA should pay the Government 3 per cent or 3½ per cent on the money invested in the program. Either rate is lower than a private company can obtain. The fact that the money costs the Government even less in interest is beside the point, for without the Government's guarantee the TVA certainly could not get money at this rate. If its conditions of operation are to be made as nearly equivalent as possible to the operations of private companies—as the yardstick theory implies—then it should pay a rate of interest sufficient to justify the lending of money upon the security only of its own earnings apart from the Government guarantee.

To cover these items it appears from the testimony that TVA would have to charge rates approximately one-third to one-half higher than the present schedule which has its maximum at slightly over three cents per kilowatt hour. Probably the yardstick cannot be made to work exactly. Local conditions for generating electricity differ widely. It may not be feasible or desirable to duplicate commercial conditions precisely in a Government project.

But reverting to the analogy of the one-yard measure in the Bureau of Standards, the physical scientists have to make corrections or allowances for variations in temperature and even for molecular changes in the metal bar itself. The important thing for them to know is how much of a correction or allowance to make. Applying just a layman's grade-school arithmetic, not a technician's slide rule, to the testimony before the investigating committee, it appears that a utility company with a maximum rate of 4 or 4½ cents a kilowatt hour is operating about as efficiently as TVA.

Town Moving

MANY centuries ago Moses led the children of Israel out of Egypt. In recent months a similar movement but on a much smaller scale has occurred in Crawford County, Indiana, with the village of Leavenworth abandoning its old location for a near-by hill that towers four hundred feet above the old site. Leavenworth had endured the Ohio River floods since its founding; but the 1937 deluge proved to be figuratively the last straw, and its five hundred people resolutely set forth on a miniature exodus.

For several months Leavenworth's people have been living in tents while the removal gained headway. The Red Cross financed approximately one hundred new homes. The Works Progress Administration leveled the new site, fashioned the streets, put in lights, and generally handled the details of re-establishment. "The Wonderland Trail," Indiana State Highway 62, has been rerouted to pass through the rebuilt town. Leavenworth residents have conquered the Ohio River flood menace through strategic retreat. They did not wait for fruition of the Federal flood-prevention program; but feel safer now and "happy about the whole thing."

DURING MUCH of the time Mr. Anthony Eden spent in New York City, the city was blanketed with a fog. That's New York for you; anything to make a guest feel at home!

Aid—to Both Sides?

IF, AS some believe, the $25,000,000 loan made by the United States Government-controlled Export-Import Bank is intended to convey to Japan that the United States means to do something about American rights in China, it may be as well to make clear just what is to be done. Sentiment in the United States probably will approve some aid to China. At least it has highly disapproved of American aid going to Japan.

Despite this disapproval, shipments of material obviously intended for war purposes have continued to leave American shores for Japanese ports. Now that aid to China appears to be part of United States Government policy in the Far East, the question arises how to prevent private exporters from nullifying the effect of that policy by aiding the Japanese. American-Japanese trade has declined severely in recent months it is true. But this decline seems attributable to ordinary commercial considerations rather than to a definite American policy of standing by China.

The new Government-sponsored credit to China calls for a re-examination of American position on this question. Otherwise the United States may soon be hearing charges against it in certain European capitals, toward which it has directed admonitions on international morality, that it is subsidizing two nations' efforts to destroy each other, and keeping alive—from a safe and profitable distance—a war that is costing hundreds of thousands of human lives and endangering the world's future.

After-Dinner Poets

AT A recent banquet the Guildhall, Mr. Leslie Burgin, Minister of Transport in Britain, contributed to his speech some verses of his own composition. Opening with a vivacious reference to Mr. Herbert Morrison, leader of the London County Council, he remarked:

> Herbert Morrison and I
> Control the traffic going by.
> The bridge that was our Waterloo
> No longer causes any hullaballoo!
> We live in amity by Thames-side
> Separated by no more than one bridge wide.

Here is surely a hint that should prove a boon to such after-dinner speakers as are prone to regard the ordeal with trepidation, or to doubt their capacity to amuse. For, whatever their material, put in the form of a rollicking ballad, a stately sonnet, or—for those who like to drive home points by rhetorical repetition—a ballade, it is nearly certain to hold the attention of their audience. Poets, it may be admitted, are not so plentiful as after-dinner speakers, and some of the latter (not excepting Mr. Burgin) might conceivably revive in their hearers the recollection that

> There was once a young man of Japan
> Whose verses would never quite scan,
> Who, asked for his metre,
> Said: "I think it's neater
> To get as many words into the last line as I
> possibly can."

Original methods, however, would no doubt merely heighten the effect. The possibility of over-enthusiasm, of the advent of the long narrative poem, and a return to minstrel times, with cantos accompanying courses, must, naturally, be considered; but it needs only the inattention of the epicures to provide a cure for epics.

"Speeding" in Massachusetts

DURING the next two weeks when police of twenty-nine Massachusetts communities may summon motorists into court for traveling faster than twenty-five miles an hour, few persons will question the worthwhile intent of a campaign designed to sponsor highway safety during the usually hazardous Christmas and New Year's holiday season. But considerable confusion is apt to arise as a result of inconsistencies in the fixing of these arbitrary regulations which by State law cannot be established locally without both a public hearing and the approval of the Department of Public Works.

Despite the law, none of these regulations have been referred to the State Department, leaving the motorist to wonder whether he is breaking laws or whether the communities have overstepped their legal bounds in setting the new restrictions.

In one sense, the twenty-five-mile-an-hour speed limit is not new, since the general laws specify that in congested or business districts, it shall be assumed that a motorist is driving "so as to endanger" if he exceeds 20 miles an hour for a distance of one eighth of a mile, or if he travels faster than 30 miles an hour outside of a thickly settled district for more than one quarter of a mile.

While these laws are arbitrary and provide motorists with the right of appeal and a hearing before the Public Works Commission, they also give police a broad scope for interpretation. And it is probable that in issuing summonses to motorists on the new twenty-five-mile limit police will keep in mind the fact that there are highways within the borders of the twenty-nine communities in question where speeds in excess of twenty-five miles an hour are not only safe but well in keeping with the Registrar's desire to promote safety.

Glimpses Back-Stage

Book News of the Day

HERE is a story of the music-halls, more than a little sentimental, not always credible, unashamedly dependent upon coincidence, despising neither the melodramatic nor the hackneyed, and for the most part dealing with types instead of characters; but it is put across with immense verve, by a story-teller with every technical trick of the trade at her fingertips, and with a profound knowledge of her setting. As in a music-hall turn, the material is crude, and direct in its appeal, but the sheer virtuosity of the performer flouts the judgment of gravity and brings down the house.

* * *

Maurice Morris, the hero of STRAWS IN AMBER, by Naomi Jacob (London: Hutchinson. 8/6 net), is the son of a struggling Jewish tailor, Sally Brightman is the daughter of a publican, and between them is a life-long affection. Both go into vaudeville: Sally rises quickly to the top of the bill; but Maurice, who enlists in the army when the war breaks out, has a long and hard struggle to achieve success. In the meantime, as the result of a rather fatuous misunderstanding between her and Maurice, Sally allows herself to drift into marriage with a most unpleasant young man. When the expected occurs and she is made extremely unhappy, Maurice continues for years to stand by with a Dobbin-like devotion; but at last, when her character begins to disintegrate under the stress of circumstance, he makes his entrance in the role of knight errant, and—but there is no need to go on, although the reader is nearly certain to and even to feel, to parody the old song, that "it don't seem a page too much." Of the two, Maurice is the better drawn, and there are moments in which one can almost echo his admirer in the gallery, who muttered: "Bless 'is little 'eart, makes yer wanter cry yersen, don't it?"

* * *

The real merit of the book, apart from its narrative excellence, lies in the setting—in the back stage glimpses, in the snapshots of auditions and rehearsals, of theatrical lodgings and agents' offices; in the mapping of the ins and outs and ups and down of variety-land, and in the faithful reproduction of the gossip, slang, the good-fellowship, the bravery and unswerving attachment to their art of the troupers who inhabit it. Finally, through the mouths of her characters, Miss Jacob has some illuminating comments to make upon the technique of that art.

E. F.-B.

A Bag Full

Home for Christmas

SEVEN years passed before our parents were able to leave the land they had homesteaded and pay a visit to their old home Back East. Seven years in which early pictures had faded completely from our minds, to be replaced by images built from the stories that people in new lands tell their children of scenes and dear ones left behind.

Now at last we saw them with our own eyes: the younger cousins and the older ones, the aunts and uncles who looked at us thoughtfully—"She has some of the family traits—" "But so grown I would never have known them—" "When you were little you stayed once with me and liked this jam. I still make it by the same rule."

I cannot now recall the faces I saw on that visit. Only a few memories persist, and those rarely connected with people: the pallor of a sycamore trunk, and my mother's startled look when I asked her who whitewashed it; the odor of red cedars in my uncle's yard with autumn rain dripping through the branches and soaking the needle-strewn ground below; a redbird that had lingered late into the year, flashing magically through bare branches; a flat rock, greened with moss, where we could never have tired of cracking hickory nuts and black walnuts.

* * *

The houses were like nothing we could have predicted, having halls and stairways, and separate rooms for cooking and eating. There were even parlors, with the curtains drawn, each dim room having in its center a small square table with a white, drawn-work cover and a book or two; not ordinary books but difficult ones concerning wars and great people out of history, and full of words we did not understand.

Our parents had looked forward to this since we could remember, and so, of course, had we. Father wore his Sunday suit every day and visited, speaking of old times and of crops. The roads we traveled lay between hedges and equally strange autumn-bright woods and corn fields. This world rather than the high, wind-swept prairie had been ours once, and Father had often spoken wistfully of it. Now that he had seen it again he might stay, we thought, as he had mentioned doing more times than we could count.

* * *

The plan had been to extend our visit until after Christmas. We had been pleased with this idea at first, but as the days passed we began to think of the Christmas tree in our schoolhouse at home, and to wonder what our schoolmates were planning. We would not have mentioned this, because it would not have been polite to our hosts or grateful to our parents. But one day Mother called us to her and said:

"Would you girls be very disappointed if we went home before long? I think your father is getting homesick."

We said we would not be disappointed. I do not know how it was managed, but almost at once we were on the train again, with our father almost pushing it forward with his hands; wondering if the couple he had left on the place had taken good care of the stock, gazing out at the sky as if he had not seen it for a long time. And Mother was smiling in a way she had when events pleased her very much.

* * *

A night, a day and another night, and we were out on a bare station platform, scarcely noticing the bitter wind that swept it because Ruby and Rhoda, our team, hitched to our own wagon, were standing there. Snow was whirling as we left town, but there were heated stones on the straw in the wagon bed, and heavy robes and quilts. We hugged ourselves in these and watched the familiar landmarks pass and listened while Mr. Bales, on the wagon seat, told Father all the news of the claim and the neighborhood, and Father listened as if this was the finest story in the world.

We came at dusk to a well known rise in the land, topped it and looked across a long sweep of prairie at a sod house, low and dark against the snow flurries. We had forgotten that it was so small and bare; we had always thought it quite a large place. But there was a light in the window, and if we had not been shy of Mr. Bales and his wife we would have been down from the wagon and running toward it. Mother was never one to make a display of her feelings, but she did say, "I'm glad we're going to be home for Christmas."

MARY ZIRKLE

North . . South . . East . . West

Control by Co-operation

By Frank L. Perrin

A VOLUME interesting to producers on the farms and to the consumers in towns and cities, if it could be made to reveal the true history of so-called farmer-producer co-operatives, would be valuable at this particular time. It seems to be definitely a part of the Administration program, at the forthcoming session of Congress in Washington, to crystallize the remaining theories of Secretary of Agriculture Wallace into law, evidently with the hope that after eight years shall have passed it may be said that he has evolved a practical, workable plan of control and distribution. From the enforced destruction, at the point of origin, of potential supplies, to the effort to determine the degree of scarcity by paying bounties upon millions of acres of productive lands, the gamut has been run. Except for those individual farmers who have profited under the bounty system, it may be that the benefits to agriculture are unappreciable, unless continuing benefits will result from directed efforts to prevent erosion and land waste.

As an ally of the Department of Agriculture, the Farm Bureau Federation is accepted in official circles as representing the interests of the farmers. But it has never been made to appear that the farmers have delegated to the Federation authority to speak for them collectively. In fact there is no cohesive or representative organization of American farmers. As a group the farmers have never been committed to the varying and experimental theories imposed upon agriculture during the last six years. A program designed to benefit those of one group or section operates, it may be, to the disadvantage and injury of a distant group.

* * *

Now, it is clearly indicated, Washington officials are seeking to effect means which will make possible a wider control of distribution and marketing. Evidently the program of imposed scarcity, designed to insure higher prices for what it is decreed shall be produced, is to be abandoned for a plan which insures distribution of all that can be offered at prices attractive to the consumer and profitable to the producer.

This contemplates, as it must make practical and workable, a national co-operative movement in which both producers and consumers must join if it is to be effective. Co-operative marketing, where only a limited number of producers unite to regulate the flow of commodities, is not designed, primarily, to benefit the consumer. Indeed, the benefits, if any accrue, are to the producers. By controlling or limiting the available supply, the price to the buyer is unavoidably increased.

But it may be that the benefits to the grower are not so great as has been imagined. Control of the flow is designed to create measurable shortages of supply. The result often is that, in the case of perishable products, marketable surpluses remain on the farms and in the orchards even of those who are bound by contract to co-operate with associated growers. When these controlled surpluses pile up, it is inevitable that the closing of available markets by agreement prevents the free distribution of the products of so-called independent or unorganized shippers.

* * *

It is interesting to observe, that there may be no confusion or misunderstanding, that these voluntary co-operatives, so-called, have not always been successful. Possibly the theory of created or imposed shortage or managed distribution is unsound fundamentally. Many critics of the Wallace theory of artificially planned scarcity have expressed this reasonable view.

It is conceivable that in a country less broad than the United States and with fewer possibilities of production than those which must be considered in outlining any plan of control or regulation, enforced or spontaneous, co-operation might be contemplated. But any such program must await the willingness or necessity of co-operative buying. The consumer, either from desire or economic compulsion, must meet the farmer, the gardener, the butcher and the baker at some half-way point along the way. If the middleman is to be eliminated from the national economy it must be by processes which the American housewife still regards as impractical and undesirable.

A freer, rather than a more restricted flow of surplus crops would, it may be, solve the problems which so greatly perplex the theorists and economic experimenters. That plan might be found to be beneficial to all concerned.

Letters to the Monitor

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Consumer Protection?

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In the matter of the present liquor problem, I have an idea I believe to be practical. Our Constitution gives to the Congress the duty to legislate for the general welfare. Under this clause we can ask for legislation that will deny the use of the radio and the mails for advertising any commodity that tends to produce in the consumer a pernicious habit.

Carrollton, Ala. REUBEN W. SCUDDER

"There Is Another Way"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

We wish to compliment you on the courageous and sane editorials relative to the European situation recently. The editorial entitled, "There Is Another Way," was particularly helpful in that it recommended arbitration and reason in the solution of economic and political problems rather than war.

Seattle, Wash. A. M. BRUEGGLEHOFF

The Wide Horizon

Pork Barrels or General Elections?

By William Yandell Elliott
Professor of Government, Harvard University

A MINISTER of Finance in Canada in his last budget apologized for a deficit of something around $10,000,000 and this included the large permanent deficit of something around $50,000,000 or $60,000,000 that annually falls on the Canadian budget through the Canadian National Railways. Think of it! A Finance Minister who apologized for a deficit of $10,000,000. Even when we compare the relative sizes of the two countries, this deficit laid alongside the astronomically staggering sums of American budgetary shortcomings seems almost miraculous. And this is particularly true when we reflect that the same economic hardships that hit the United States invariably reflect themselves in Canada.

It may well be then that we must take serious thought about this fundamental context of all our public administration, for administration can never be divorced from politics. If "politics" in the United States means the necessary existence of local machines of the type that are familiar to political observers of every state in the United States; if it means the choice of candidates who must take orders either from these machines or the highly organized pressure groups like the Labor, Veterans, Farmers, Bankers, Manufacturers, or from all of them; if our system makes every President who successfully holds his power have to pander to the "Pork Barrel" tradition, then a remedy of bad public administration can hardly come without fundamental alterations in the relationship between the executive and the legislature.

* * *

No President today could forgo the Spoils System and establish a genuine civil service without losing his chief power of keeping his followers under party control. No President today could forgo spending in terms of gratifying local pressures. Every party and every candidate in the United States talks in terms of what ("we" or "I") have done for the district in the way of post offices, rivers and harbors appropriations, P. W. A. relief plans and so on.

While the Supreme Court of the United States has been fighting a rear guard action against the extension of direct powers of the Federal Government through the Interstate Commerce power and through taxation, the real extension of Federal control had come almost unnoticed through the spending power. "He who pays the piper calls the tune," is an adage that holds substantially true in all forms of Government: that is not always to say that he who pays the taxes "calls the tune," but he who spends the money. At the present time we have reached a point where the Federal Government is able to tax and to borrow on a scale not comparable to the State Governments; and for a period of fifty years or more there has been a steady marching toward Washington of the "sovereign states," hat in hand, asking for more money for various purposes.

The whole field of relief, and by this term I should include those agencies which are indirectly affected with the problem of relief, such as the P. W. A., the W. P. A., etc., has opened up an avenue of Federal centralization which completely transforms the political machinery of our country. I do not mean to imply by this that the local boss has been subjugated by a Washington party hierarchy. What I do mean is that a party system has now been built up which depends to a very great degree for its strength and continuance on the control of public funds.

I suggested some years ago, that we require to transfer to a region, say, like the New England region or the Federal Reserve banking districts, or perhaps even to a larger unit like the six regions proposed by President Hoover's Committee on Social Trends, the present political duties of our states. I am led to this analysis by the superior administrative possibilities of such a unit and by its economy and its approximation to a really homogeneous cultural unit.

* * *

Furthermore the dominant problem in our politics is to prevent the metropolitan area of a great city like New York or Boston from setting the whole political tone of the state. A region, even if it contains several cities of moderate size, would not fall easily under the domination of single machines; New England as a region would have some quite obvious advantages over the State of Massachusetts. But to talk of regions today in this country is somewhat Utopian.

Unless we can simplify the machinery of democratic control through the adoption of something like the Parliamentary type of General Election practiced in England and the British Dominions, we can hardly hope to escape the evils of our present party system, depending as it does on patronage and spending.

So long as the Executive in the United States depends upon the "Spoils System" and upon "Pork Barrel" politics for his support and cannot fight issues on national elections except once every four years, we inevitably tend to debase our public life and to render our instrument of government an ineffectual one for the duties it must assume. Under these conditions Federal centralization through the indirect form in which it is likely to come, necessarily presents gross dangers. I hope, however, that we may, in spite of them, and with the help of experienced administrators achieve the undoubted benefits of Federal centralization without its apparent evils.